VOLUME XXXII.

EW EXPRESS COMPANY.

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DOLEY'S THEATRE senday Afternoon, Sept. 20, ventence, between the hours of 2 to 5 ties of August 14, notwithstanding the weather, was accepted by some 200 lengues, church officers, architects, physicians, gentlemen connected to the control of the as, physicians, gentlemen connections, and others. Without an a schools, and others. Without an a schools, and others. Without an attentions was that it was the great lesses, in this direction. We have except to afford one more opportunity opening, and Mesers. Quinlin & Hoo in consented to open their house for the date in fixed in September it would of our city clergymen who THE AND VENTILATING COMPANY

EXCURSION. PLEASURE EXCURSION TO AKE SUPERIOR.

CITY OF DULUTH. ALEX, MeDOUGALL, TUESDAY, Aug. 21. at 8 p. m., for same Excursion to Lake Superior, go-clebrated NORTH SHORE; stopping if and Prince Arthur's Landing (Cana-ir plenty of time to see and enjoy the tast noted section of country, which is

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w York City

LET SOAP.

h this department of the control of the trade mark tury is designated, and tun of infants, children qualed in its emoliant to require no aid from acterials. The most ro- of artificial pertuns the popular response report is the most of the kind ever many the use of ladies and appropriate for gestle-eavy lather it is also on use. It is just hear demand for k will soot demand for k will soot asset.

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after Monday, the 20th, the above Com-larm a Passenger Train from Chicago to a, is connection with the Grand Trunk is Conata, to all principal points East, and Fort Wayne Ticket Office, Chicago, WILLIAM BONNER, and Ticket Agent, Port Huron, Mich. DISCOUNT on all Garments or-dered of us during AUGUST, 1877. Our stock of Choice Woolens for Fall and Winter now in, and Fash-

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and Winter how in, and Fashing the Choice was the country of the country THE GREAT EUROPEAN NOVELTY. NEW APERIENT WATER

MINERAL WATERS.

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ZONI, and SIR HENRY THOMP-SON, and the entire medical profession in England and Germany, DR. JAMES R. WOOD. New York. "Certain but gentle and painless: superior to any other

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CHICAGO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1877-TWELVE PAGES.

LETHARGY.

The Turks Too Stupid to Take Advantage of Their Opportunities.

Russia Preparing for the Task of Wintering an Army in Bulgaria.

Alarming Morale of Russian Horde of Invaders.

They Develop the Most Radical Bullionistic Tendencies, and Threaten Ominously.

Crisis in the Servian Ministry Caused by the Foreign Policy.

Letters from Our Correspondent with the Russian Army Below Tirnova,

The Delightful Natural Surroundings of Tirnovs---The People Comfortable.

Passage of the Eight Battalions Through Schipka Pass, July 17.

> INACTIVITY. STUPIDITY OF THE TURES.

[By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.] LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE No. 6 PALGRAVE PLACE, STRAND, Aug. 18-4 . m.—The latest news from the seat of war pace. The former are awaiting the The latter possess, probably, little transport or other military applithe offensive and improve their advantage. ssian Government has mobilized the Corps of Guards, and ordered it to the Valley of the Danube. It has already begun to move from St. Petersburg, but its foremost eginning of next month, even if all goes well on the Russian and Roumanian railways. The reserves, which have been called

will require a still longer time for transpor to the theatre of actual conflict, and, were they even to reach Bulgaria, could hardly part, unacquainted with the use of breechwear and tear of night duty and want of repose and rest to which in their peasant life they have been unaccustomed, but, if it is the policy of the Russians to remain quiescent, and while merely watching their enemy, to await reinforcements, it is of vital interest to the Turks to assume the offensive and endeavor to gain some signal advantage over the invaders before they are reinforced by the arrival of fresh men and material. Of

TO THE NUMBER OF 186,000.

THE OTTOMAN ARMIES SEEM INCAPABLE. They either cannot or will not move with vigor. When the general concentric advance from all sides might press Russians hard, and even endanger their line of communication between the passes of the Balkans and the Sistova bridge, both Osman Pasha and Mehemet Ali remain inactive. Suleiman Pasha appears, indeed, to be bestirring himself, and to be making endeavors to force or occupy the passes through the mountains, but he is left to assault the guardians of the passes in their front, while a direct forward movement from Plevna or Shumla might turn the position and force the Russian troops around Tirnova and south of that point to fall back for the safety of their line of communications, without striking a blow. But the troops of Mehemet Ali seem unable to advance through want of organization and on account of administrative inability, while those of Osman Pasha are too weak numerically to issue forth from their defens ive position and give battle in open ground to the army of the Grand Duke Nicholas.

HEADQUARTERS.
St. Petersburg, Aug. 17.—The Grand Duke Nicholas' headquarters are now at Gorngstoud-

RUSSIAN LOSS.

It is efficially stated that Gen. Gourka's entire los from July 14 to Aug. 1 was ten officers and 181 men killed, twenty-seven officers and 705 men wounded, and fifty-seven missing. The Bulgarian Legion also lost twenty-two officers

and 600 men.

FEVER AND DISCONTENT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—A dispatch from Bucharest says it is reported that the fever epidemic in the Russian army in Bulgaria is increasing. The troops are also in want of food, and they reluse pay unless they can receive it in coin of their own country. They threaten to surrender to the Turks unless they are paid in the coin demanded. The present state of affairs in the army is very alarming. SHUMLA, Aug. 17.—Suleiman Pasha has arriv

CRISIS IN SERVIAN APPAIRS.

Belghade, Aug. 17.—The Ministers have ten dered their resignations. Prince Milan has accepted only those of Stwichs, President of the Council, and Miloikovitch. Ristics has been appointed President of the Council. The foreign policy is the supposed trouble.

Ristics has informed the foreign representatives that no change in the policy of neutrality was intended. The army would not be mobilized at present, and the calling out of the militis was merely intended to protect the frontier.

It is believed the Midhat of Server Pasha will e appointed Ottoman Amiassador at Vienna.

ners altogether have passed through Roumania.
THE KAILWAYS
from St. Petersburg to Kischmen are now carryfrom St. Petersburg to Kiscing 12,000 men daily.

One of the piers of the rail vay bridge at Barboschi has given way, causin great delay.

THE ESTITICE

It is reported that Price Hassan, in the Dobrudscha, is marching rapidly with his Egyptian troops, with the object of cutting off the communications of the Itussians with Bessarabia. Simultaneously the eight Turkish steamers have received orders to disembark the force north of the Dauube mouths with the same object.

MONTENEGRO.

Montenegrin outposts report that a Turkish army of twelve battalions of regulars and several thousand irregulars have begun a movement on Drobniak. The Mottenegrin force is utterly inadequate to oppose them, and will fall back for the protection of the inhabitants

until reinforcements arrive.

A LONG W. L.

Every detail of preparations shows that the Russians have made up their minds for a long war, and are preparing great depots of fire-wood. The Roumanian Government is also asking tenders for a supply of great quantities of clothing and stores. A rain of less than twelve hours' duration has residered THE ROADS

at Sistova, over which the Russian supplies are transported, a sea of mud, with gaping holes at frequent intervals. It will be very difficult for the Russians ever to maintain their armies be-tween the Balkans and the Danube when sumer weather breaks up.

BERLIN. Aug. 8.—The Golos regrets, and other Russian journals cannot help noticing, the prolonged absence of Russian official news from the seat of war. It is also remarked that the population of the villages and minor towns—that is, very nearly the whole population of the Empire—have, since the beginning of the campaign, been left in ignorance of what is going on. The circulation of newspapers among the rural classes being always jealously watched by the Government, the announcement, at the beginning of the campaign, that an official journal would be published at the seat of war, chiefly for the benefit of the middle and lower orders, created universal satisfaction. The promised journal, however, has either not been published, or, at any rate, not been made accessible to people at home. Nor are any lists of wounded and killed published, notwithstanding the strictest and most detailed promises to that effect given at the certailed promises to that effect given it the certail the certail of the certa ABSENCE IN RUSSIA OF OFFICIAL WAR-NEWS.

Berlin, Aug. 2.—Midhat Pasha two days ago told the Vienna correspondent of the Cologne Gesette that Turkey had plenty of men to carry on the war, and was determined to do so. She required money, however, and, if her solicitations were refused, would be compelled to unfurl the Prophet's banner. This measure placed not only the lives, but also the property, of every inhabitant, at the disposal of the Sultan, seems an exceedingly pretty appearance, the sents an exceedingly pretty appearance, the every inhabitant, at the disposal of the Sultan, yet imperiled the safety of no one except those who conspired against the country. Midhat also remarked that, if worse were to come to the worst, Turkey might perhaps gain in vitality by the loss of Bulgaria; whereas Austria was sure to be destroyed by the growth of South Slavonic States. In Hungary, Midhat Pasha intimated that the Magyars would be swamped by the Slavs, while in the Cisiethan half of Austria the Germans might be tempted to Germany rather than undergo a similar fate. The Pasha's anticipations are so founded upon fact, as the Slavonic press throughout Austria have been indefatigable in representing the fall of Turkey as the commencement of the Panslav era, which shall group all the tribes of Slavonic speech round the central controlling power of Russia.

Gussir. Furkish, Austrian, and German Peeling as

TURKISH, AUSTRIAN, AND GERMAN PERLING AS
TO THE OTTOMAN VICTORIES.

VIENNA, Aug. 8.—I learn by telegraph from
Constantinople that the jubilation is at its
height. The recent victories seem to have revived the courage and energy of the Government. Twenty-five battalions of regular troops
have been ordered from Batoum to Varna, and
reinforcements are daily arriving and being immediately dispatched to Adrianople.

It is hard to believe that in Europe, as in
Asia, the great Russians can have been beaten
by the Turks, and that those who attacked are
now in turn assailed and reduced to remain on
the defensive. Instead of anxiety as to Russian
victories, Russian defeats are now discussed,—a
contrast compared by a Vienna journal to the
surprise felt by the, world when
the French, at the time of
their great Revolution, repulsed the
armies of united Europe. The position of Turkey has all at once entirely changed. She is
giving proof of an energy of which she was
never deemed capable, and the Crescent ceases
to be an object of pity. The press here, without exception, rejoices at the success of the
Turks,—bolating out, however, that we are still
only in the middle of the war, and that many
surprises may still be in store for us. Turkey,
as is remarked, is not yet saved, whatever the
military glory she has just acquired.

What is certain is, that in these circumstances
we may look any day for some tremendous
event, some great surprise for Europe andid her
speculations and diplomatic combinations. The
Tagblatt, a widely-circulating democratic organ,
regards this turn of fortune from another
standpoint. Whatever changes, it says, may
result for Russia, her populations can only be
the gainers. Panslavism. It is true, has received a mortal blow, and the pride and presumption of the Slavs have been cruelly
humbled; but never can thing go on, in Russia
as heretofore. Another proof will be furnished
that no State, however great its resources, can
dispense with intelligent (and responsible administration and with pe

TIRNOVA.

TIRNOVA.

A DELIGHTFUL SPOT.

From Our Own Correspondent,

TIRNOVA, July 16.—They say that the Emperor is coming here after a few days to establish his headquarters. I doubt, however, if he will care to penetrate so far into the enemy's territory; for, though his personal bravery is unquestioned, he is obliged to keep within the bounds of safety on his people's account, and I scarcely think his advisers will sanction his placing himself in a position where he could by any possibility be cut off from retreat by the Turks. It cannot be denied that it is still looked upon as a rach maneuvre, this rapid advance across the Balkans, and the Russian Generals are uneasy, notwithstanding their openly expressed contempt for the enemy. Supposing the Serdar Ekrem should dispute a force of 50-toollecting the scattered battallors, I do not see how they could avoid obtaining

A GREAT AND MOMERSTOUS VICTORY.

I have been somewhat in expectation of such a

delighting the eyes of the simple Tirnovans.

They are never tired of gazing upon the long lines of troops continually passing through the town, and of expatiating upon the wealth and power of their brothers from Russian sia. Of course, there is much more than a mere cavalcade in all this to the Bulgars, who appre-ciate more fully than the Russians themselves

m bondage. The Russian soldiers of the THE EPPUSIVE GRATITUDE
with which they are treated by the natives.
They do not recollect to have come here upon
any especially benevolent errand; in fact, they dition principally because they were or-dered to do so by their officers; and if there was any one feeling animating them at the time, it was a kind of general hatred of that much-abused race came into their thoughts one way or the other. Hence it is not strange Christian, and, not being of a quick turn of mind, is obliged to ponder much over this per-plexingly-kind reception. Occasionally a cloud

Disambowhilms the poor Devil.

This inding of friends in an enemy's country is certainly harassing to a fine, noble mind like the Cossack's, which delights in plain, wholesome warlike exercise; and to give him a Bulgar when he asks for a Turk, is not the right thing. Still, even this disappointment has its compensations, and to be greeted on all sides as a benefactor and a savior confers a certain weak sort of pleasure upon the rude Cossack, who grins and accepts the adoration of the multitude as if he had expected and deserved it all along. And I doubt not but that he is thoroughly convinced of his own goodness and virtue, and would resent it fiercely if thenatives should abate one whit of their attentions.

THE GRAND DUKE AND STAFF are snugly quartered in one of the finest mansions in town. Prince Tcherkussky has arrived, and has already begun to take charge of the new civil administration. He has formally deposed the Turkish Cadis, who, of course, has fied with the rest of the Moslem population, and appointed Christians in their place. The mosque at the top of the main street will be turned into a church for the Greek service. Other changes will be made as fast as the people and the country can be prepared for them.

and confortably built. I confess that I have been upable often to reconcile this anomalous condition of affairs with the tales that I have heard at home and around the camp-fire regard-ing the crueities practiced by the Turks upon the Bulgarians. It is true that such enormities may have been compited, and yet the recond

and, as one looks from a hill, the landscape presents an exceedingly pretty appearance, the ground being chequered green, yellow, and white, according to the nature of the crop.

A favorite resort of the Tirnovans is the promenade along the edge of the cliff overlooking the Jantra. Here gather in the cool of the afternoon the better class of the population, the women all wearing white handker chiefs about their heads, and going about unveiled. There are few pretty faces in the crowd, in this respect Tirnova differing from Bucharest, where may be seen more pretty women than in any other European town of the same size in which I have ever been. The women here are more stolid and heavy of countenance than is desirable. At about 4 o'clock

THE PROMENADE
begins to present a lively aspect. The

about 4 o'clock

THE PROMENADE

begins to present a lively aspect. The
Buigarian ladies appear, m any of them
accompanied by nursemaids and children, while the young officers of the
Russian troops which happen to be in towninvariably blossom forth for a season in patentleather boots and white gloves, and disport
themselves as if they were again lounging about
the fashionable streets of Moscow or St. Petersburg. The view from the brow of the cliff is
unsurpassed, embracing a long and winding
stretch of valley through which one can trace
the white waters of the Jantra until far off they
disappear in the low-lying hills bounding the
northern horizon.

WATING.

I am waiting to join the first section of the
troops in their march across the mountains.
Four days ago Gen. Hourko set out with a body
of cawairy to explore a foot-path which, according to information furnished by a Bulgarian
peasant, led across the mountains in an unguarded direction. Gen. Hourko, I am told,
expects to attack the Turkish position in the
Shipka Pass in the rear. A simultaneous attack will be made by a column under Gen. Mirsky, who will advance direct from Tirnova, and
it is thus hoped that possession of the best pass
in the mountains will be obtained.

Dellaroux.

SCHIPKA PASS.

HOW THE RUSSIANS GOT THROUGH IT. From Our Own Correspondent.
GABROVA, July 18.—I closed the preceding GABROVA, July 18.—I closed the preceding letter rather abruptly night before last, intending to finish it yesterday. In that, however, I was not disagreeably disappointed, for I learned yesterday morning that Gen. Mirsky's division was already on the march. My preparations had been completed, and I was fortunately ready to start at a moment's notice. Accordingly I was in the saddle at 8 o'clock. The troops had left camp at daybreak, and were therefore some discamp at daybreak, and were therefore some dis-tance ahead of me by that time. I spurred my horse out of town on a gallop. It was a beautiful, fresh, summer morning, and the dew lay white upon the grass by the roadside.

white upon the grass by the roadside.

BEYOND TIRNOVA

the road descends slightly for several miles, but
it is firm and hard, and crosses one or two
streams by means of substantial stone bridges
that would be creditable to the enterprise of a
go-ahead, civilized people, but which one would
least expect in a country which tradition has regarded for many centuries as oppressed and
poverty-stricken.

At Travna, an insignificant Bulgarian village consisting of only a few cottages clustered upon the bank of a mountain torrent, I found, for the first time in my experience, an American missionary. Mr. Clark, a pleasant, mild-mannered young man, told me that he had been up among the mountains at Belitza, but, owing to the disturbed condition of the district, he had been obliged to return to Constantinople. Having got as far as Travna, he had been PLUNDREED OF HIS HORSE by a party of Bashi-Barouks, and was thus left comparatively without resources. As my acquaintance could not speak French, and as my knowledge of the English language is not remarkably extensive, our conversation was necessarily limited. I shall be curious to learn how Mr. Clark will contrive to reach Constantinople.

open common large enough for an army to deploy and draw up into position. at was SURPRISING that the Turks should have chosen this spot for their first defense. At any point for miles back they might have erected barricades that would have held an enormous army at bay. You may imagine the Russian leaders smiled when they found with what deference they were treated by the Turks in this matter. But even with this pleasant arrangement all was not clear sailing for the Russians, as they found out later. A column of Cossacks was thrown out experimentally, in order to tempt the enemy out of their position if possible. Standing upon an abrupt hillock at one side I watched the movement with intense interest. Nor had I long to wait. The Turks came pouring out of their intrenchment and covered the side of the rough ground in froat of it. All at once their guns roared, and shot began to sing. The Russian guns, which had been brought into position, responded, and a DEAPENING CANNONADE was soon going on, waking all the dead echoes that ever haunted the desolated fortresses of the Balkans. It was not deemed advisable to make a charge in the face of these fearful odds, and so the context was limited to firing at a distance.

This leated shout an hour, when the order to

This lasted about an hour, when the order withdraw was given. The Turks wisely stained from following us, and so a retreat made in excellent order to a neighboring wheld. All this time it was expected to Gen. Hourko would appear on the ot side of the works, and it was hoped this strategem to capture the Turkish positias well as to take a large number of prisons But through a misunderstanding Gen. Hour falled to keep his appointment. It was all jas well in the end, however; for on reconnoting again this morning our troops found to

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

epoch in European history. It means one of two things: either a prosecution of the war with immensely-increased forces and the most stubborn resolution on the part of Russia, or else the acquiescence of that Power in a failure which will change all its relations to its neighbors. If we put the latter alternative out of the question for the present, we may inquire into the conditions of the former. Taking for granted that the Russian Government, and still more the Imperial family, are conscious of the absolute necessity of success, and will place their last regiment in the field, we have in prospect one of the most gigantic and fiercely-contested campaigns that Europe has seen. There can be no doubt of the heavy losses sustained by the Russians, and that they we have in prospect one of the most gigantic and fiercely-contested campaigns that Europe has seen. There can be no doubt of the heavy losses sustained by the Russians, and that they have been inflicted by the Turks in circumstances which give reason to believe that the result has not been fortuitous or dependent on some peculiarity of position that will not be repeated. The first element of success in war, supposing a reasonable equality in other respects to exist between the belligerents, is numbers. The Turkish armies are far more numerous than the Russians expected. At Bucharest and Simultza the officers have persuaded themselves that the number of the Sultian's troops in Europe had been immensely exaggerated by rumor or partisanship. They were convinced, a few days since, that only 90,000 Turks were to be found in Bulgaria. They have been by this time painfully undeceived. The fact is, that the Turkish forces have grown while the Russians have been preparing, and the gliculations of Jannary, or even of April, no longer hold. Every week reinforcements have arrived at Constantinople or Varua, and these levies, though the provinces have been swent bare to furnish them, are now in the field to check, if not to roll back, the title of invasion. Their spirit is just that which makes a soldier. They leave family and friends seemingly without regret; the homesickness which depresses the conscripts of Christian armies appears to be unknown to them; they serve with a strango mixture of apathy and devotion, careless of their own lives, thoughtless of those they have left behind. They have, for the most part, an inborn aptitude for the use of arms; and in this they are superior to the Russian peasant, who is naturally a plain, quiet creature, who must be made into a warrior. This accounts for the rapidity with which the Turkish levies learn to use their powerful weapon, the Martini-Henry rife, and even to become excellent artillerymen. It is also not difficult for their officers and themselves to practice the simple s

PRICE FIVE CENTS

FRANCE

OBITUARY.

Paris, Aug. 17.—Louis Prosper Ernest Du rergie de Hencanne, ex-Deputy for Sancerre, and author of some works on the United States, whose death was reported last night, died or Wednesday of sunstroke at Danville, in the 34th year of his age. He was one of the lead ing moderate Republicans, and son of the historian of Parliamentary Government in France.

MACMAHON.

Paris, Aug. 17.—President MacMahon, replying to an address from the President of the Court of Appeals at Caen, said he did not seek the triumph of any particular party, but of those principles which were the foundation of society, which was in serious jeopardy.

INDIA.

THE VAMINE.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A dispatch from the Vicercy of India, dated Aug. 15, states that a general improvement in the crop prospects in Madras, Mysore, Bombay, and the Northwest was maintained the past week. Rain is still much needed in the Punjab, Rajpootana, and the western part of the northwest procinces Prices of grain continue exceedingly high throughout the famine districts, but in Madras they are alightly easier than the week preceding, and still are lower in every part of that Presidency than in the worst part of Bombay and Mysore. The question of grain stocks and supplies continue to cause anxiety. The grain trade at Calcutta is exceeding active—90,000 tons of shipping are engaged. The condition of Mysore continues critical. The Governor of Bengal telegraphs concerning the condition of Bombay, that prices of grain are slightly easier, but are still very high. The improvement of the situation is retarded by the want of a general rain. People are feeling still more the continued pressure of high prices. The difficulty in Bombay is aggravated by the state of Madras and Nizim, and by the inability of the railway to oring forward grain sufficient for the great demand.

NONSTEE CHARITES.

There has been a further increase in Madras

MADRID, Aug. 17,—Over thirty per

GERMANY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—A Berlin special as "It is reported that Germony is remonstrating anist France for erecting a fortification the Swiss frontier, which is causing an unestabling."

SECRETARY SHERMAN.

His Speech at Mansfield, O. Last Evening.

A Discussion of Actual Administrative Questions.

sident Hayes' Southern and Civilervice Policies-Reduction

Reached in Twelve Months

Hard Times, the Recent Strikes and Govnent of Inter-State Railways by National Laws.

at impuse or any desire or a findence in any way the contest in Ohio, are utuerly These are your matters, and I can ashim that he has not, and will not, in any such contest between political or all else I say to you, neither he nor honored friend, Judge West, is responsible to the same and am

without further-contesting his claim, abandoned it said left the State.

I say to you now, that, strongly as I desired the success of Gov. Chamberlain and the Republican party in South Carolina, the President had not a shadow of right to interpose the power of the army in this contest, and his attempt to do so would have been rash and abortive as well as without legal right.

THE CASE OF LOUISIANA was far more difficult. The local returning officers of that State had, after a full examination, certified to the election of the Legislature, showing a Republican majority in both Houses. This had been done by excluding from their return the votes of certain parishes and counties wherein intimida-

certain parishes and counties wherein intentional time to the county of the required of control. It was present, at the request of Gen. Grant, to winess the count; and I assure you, as I have said officially, that the proof of this intimidention, violence, and fraud, extending to murder, creality, and outrage in every form, was absolutely conclusive, showing a degree of violence in some of toose parlabes that was more revolting and barbarous than anything I could conceive of. It was plain that the returning officers had the legal right to pass upon and certify in the first instance who were elected members of the Legislature, and that the verification of the result in the return was not conclusive upon the members elected, and that each itouse had the constitutional right to pass upon the returns and elections of the members, and to set aside the action of the Returning Board.

THE TWO HOUSES,
when organized, had also the power to pass upon the returning the decicion of Governor, and hey alone and no one else. Neither the President of the United States nor the Returning Board has any power or right to pass upon the election of Governor. And here the difficulty in the Louisana case commences.

Gov. Packard contends that a majority of the two Houses, as duly returned, did pass upon the election of the Governor, and did return that he was duly elected; but this was stouly dealed by Gov. Nicholls. This vital point was strongly asserted and denied by the adverse parties, and the Legislature of Louisana devided into two north legislature of Louisana devided into two north legislature of Louisana devided into two north legislature of Louisana with the return of the Governor, and did return that he was duly elected; but this was stouly dealed by Gov. Packard DAND HIS LEGISLATURE
called uson President Grant for the aid of the army to put down 'neutrection and domestic violence, and here I courfess that, if a had see a considered with the course of the

Whether true or not, it has been believed that e Custom-House in New York, the great agency r the collection of the duties on imported goods, is especially open to these abuses, and that the bilc interests were sacrificed to the advancement the political and pecuniary interests of indicular. The President directed that

pay their expenses, control their votes, appear as President, Secretary, or guiding genius of the Convention; and thus the whole machinery of political se in officeholding monopoly, officaries to the mass of the people, and tending to prevent the just control of political movements by free, unbiased popular opinion.

The president has not, and never did, the president struck directly at. The President has not, and never did, object to the most active men being appointed to, and aspiring for, office. He would naturally select from mong the most active men in privale life those who are to hold public offices, and, other things being equal, would select one of his own loves and the property of the property whose success and principles he opposed, though he may accept an office from the party whose success and principles he opposed, though he may accept an office from the great political organizations, composed oversaries should be selected. But there are occasions where

THE PARTI-LINE

should not be drawn; and, in all cases where parties for up bad men, it is the first bounden duty of every good citizen to refuse to yout for them, and thus competitude selection, the ought not to consider that he is therefore to be the ruling, guiding manager of conventions and cancuses, with a view to put up this Republican and put down another, or to pall down this Democrat to put up another. He ought to bold his office with seemly modesty, leaven you the property of the people need the guidance of paid officeholders. Of late the influence of officeholding in political organizations.

There never was, and never will be, danger in our system that the necessary movements of the people need the guidance of paid officeholders, of any large expenditure of more year, and that, though not only in human and the property of the prope

sential reforms in our Civil Service.

Much the largest reduction in the public expenditure has been effected in the reduction of interest on the public debt.

The great body of the public debt is now payable, at the pleasure of the United States, at par in coin. As this debt now bears an interest of 6 per cept, it is manifest that, if money can be borrowed at a less rate, the old bonds can be paid off, and the reduced interest lessens to that extent the burden of the debt. Prior to the let of March my predecessor had sold \$60,000,000 4½ per 'cent bonds at par in coin, the proceeds of which had been applied to the repemption of 6 per cent bonds. Since the let of March there have been sold, under the Refunding act, \$135,000,000 4½ per cent bonds, and that amount of 6 per cent bonds have been paid off or are being paid off and canceled,—thus saving to the people of the United States \$2,025,000 in coin for this year, and each year hereafter.

In May last I became satisfied that the credit of the Government was so advanced, and the moneymarket was so favorable, that I could sell at par in coin bonds of the United States bearing interest at 4 per cent per annum, and, with the sanction of the President, I took the responsibility of withdrawing from sale \$100,000,000 of 4½ per cent bonds, and substituting 4 per cent bonds. There was great doubt among bankers and business-men, here and in Europe, of the ability to sell these bonds at par, and I had plenty of advice not to undertake the task. Germany, now one of the great Powers of the world, had recently offered her 4 per cent bonds at a discount of more than 5 per cent. The Russian Government, now under the stress of war, was selling its bonds at such a rate that thed yielded over 8 per cent. The Portuguese Government had issued a 3 per cent loan at about 50 per cent discount. Great Britain, the highest in credit of all the great hoards, with our credit untarnished, our Nation confessedly among the leading Powers of the world, with great resources, I believed that the

And parts. Simple parts of the control of the contr

duction that was made by the United States. The National Banks, under a different law, and from the very necessity of free banking, are at liberty to retire their currency as well as increase it; and this has been done by them, since the 1st of January, 1875, to the amount of \$36,694,612. But this is a reduction effected by each bank, guided by its own interest, and the circulation it can safely and prudently maintain.

There are now deposited with the Treasury, by private corporations, banks, and individuals, \$57,-170,000 of United States notes. Of this there were deposited by the national banks, at their last statement, made June 22, \$44,450,000; and they have in the cash-reserve held by them \$42,500,000 more than the amount required by law.—clearly showing that there is no want of consequences.

was no contraction, but a substitution of coin for fractional currency.

It was an error to make the retirement of United States notes depend upon the issue of bank-notes. The two had no relation to each other; but the retirement of United States notes should depend entirely upon the amount necessary to be withdrawn to advance within the limited time the residue to par in coin; and the simplest mode of doing this was to authorize

THEIR CONVERSION INTO BONDS at the pleasure of the holder, the bonds to bear the lowest rate of interest that would in ordinary times be maintained at par in gold. To this the objection is made, that we convert a non-interest-bearing note into an interest-bearing note; but

times be maintained at par in gold. To this the objection is made, that we convert a non-interest-bearing note into an interest-bearing note; but w. at right have we as a nation, or has any bank, or individual, to force into circulation as money its note upon which it pays no interest? Why ought not any one who issues a promise to pay on demand be mane to pay when demanded, or pay interest thereafter? What right has he, in law or justice, to insist upon maintaining in circulation his note which he refuses to pay according to his promise, and wnich he refuses to receive in payment of a note bearing interest? A certain amount of United States notes can be, and ought to be, maintained at par in coin, with the aid of a moderate coin-reserve held in the Treasury; and, to the extent that this can be done, they form the best possible paper money,—a debt of the people without interest, of equal value with coin, and more convenient to carry and handle. Beyond this, the right to issue paper money, either by the Government or by banks, is a dangerous exercise of power, injurious to all classes, and should not continue a single day beyond the necessities that gave it birth.

But, if Congress should see proper to confine the

OUR EXPORTATION OF HOME-PABRICS

civil and political, whether he or lick of poor, of whatever may be his condition. He must enter into competition with others, but he has no discriminations against him. The remedy for periodical depressions no human mind can point outer administer. That must be the result of time, of industry, of economy. No doubt, soon

INDUSTRY WILL REVIVE,
and we may expect a season of prosperity. The poor do not suffer alone from hard times. The first blow must fall upon those who have property-investments which are swept away, and then the sell falls upon all classes alike. All that you can ask of the Government is that it will administed the limited powers conferred upon it with the same intelligence and economy that you would expect of private citizens, doing sill it can within limited powers to confer the greatest good upon the greatest number. This, I believe, is now being done by the National Government.

Every man of you is deeply interested in the strength and power of this Government, though its operations may be far from you. This was shown in the important services rendered by the General Government in the General Government in the General Government in the RECENT WIDE-EXTENDED STRIKES by the employes of railroads, which reached from Philadelphis to New Orleans, affected all the great trunk-lines of the country, and, for a time, it threatened civil war and aparchy, and caused a leave destruction of life and recovery.

not fail to examine the complaints of the citizen, and give to him all the protects the remedy that a just Government can g And now, fellow-citizens, in conclusing to express, so far as language enables so, my hearfelt thanks for the courtesy, ness you always have shown men, not on this short visit, but in all the time I hamong you. I can only say, I thank you

THE CROPS.

THE CROPS.

TOWA.

Special Dissocious to The Tribuna.

GREENVILLE, Clay Co, Aug. 17.—Wheat and casts nearly all in stack. Just commenced to thresh. Outs extra good. Corn doing fine; roasting cars plently for a week past.

CHERGERS, Cherokee Co, Aug. 17.—A few booppers have come down, but do not seem to have any appetite. Many are diseased. Wheat in the southeast of the county very good crop; excellent quality. Onto good. Corn doing fine; coellent quality. Onto good. Corn doing well.

PAUTAKUR, Franklin Co., Aug. 17.—Have been blessed with a plendid weather for harvesting and stacking our grain. Considerable wheat has been threshed and marketed. Corn is maturing fast. In good roasting cars.

GARSEN, Sincock Co., Aug. 17.—Farmers are blessed with a plendid weather for harvesting and stacking our grain. Considerable wheat has been threshed and marketed. Corn is maturing fast. In good roasting cars.

GARSEN, Sincock Co., Aug. 17.—Farmers are blessed with splendid weather for harvesting and stacking our grain. Considerable wheat has been threshed and marketed. Corn is maturing fast. In good roasting cars.

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GARSEN, Sincock Co., Aug. 17.—Threshing commenced. Wheat for the serve could be serve. On the county, wheat good quality. Eight con bushels to the scre. Oats criter of the stack. Hay crop the largest ever cut in the county.

CORWAY, Taylor Co., Aug. 17.—Threshing to the stack. Hay crop the largest ever cut in the county.

CORWAY, Taylor Co., Aug. 17.—Threshing to the stack of the scre. Oats criterian for the stations and sold. Wheat and oats generally in the stack. Hay crop the largest ever cut in the county.

CORWAY, Taylor Co., Aug. 17.—Threshing to the stack of the scre. Oats criterian for the stack of the scre. About on-chalf will go forward at present prices. Corn improved rapidly within the last ten day

for a number of days, but fortunes a stopping here.

INDIANA.

Social Dispatches to The Free Adams, Decatur Co., Aug. 11.—At portion of our farmers are selling the selling as soon as the gradient Roundston in the Brosect of a large crop of corn selling the selling as soon as the gradient Frospect for a large crop of corn selling the selling as selling as soon as the gradient find the selling for higher prices. Not in the selling selling as soon as the gradient selling the selling selling selling selling to the selling selling selling to the selling selling selling to the selling to the selling to selling selling to the selling the selling selling to selling selling to selling selling to selling selling to selling the selling the selling to selling the selling t

ALL Hay crop the largest ever on the first of the control of the c

and the hull burned away whe that portion which mais a pt. Larson charged the state of the state

the wing a boat, which he wing a boat, which he decompodating a should come.

The he owned the property with P. V. Deu he was a German dail we kee They bought the forthwestern insure that after she had be fer ber, and had to more ou her. A sometiment of the second of

A TOTAL LOSS. tion by Fire of the Proof the Officers as to the Cause

of the Diraster. nate It to the Drunkenness of the Second Engineer.

ociler City of Madison, plying in ale between Chicago and Luding-idealy burned yesterday morning and fortunately the seventeen rom purning and drowning was a thing into a life-boat and being the propeller Tempest, which cene of the disaster in an hour ence, and was followed by the dill Campoell and Trader. the arrival of the Tempest at day, a Tribunz reporter found on of the City of Madison, W.

of the owners, who was on of the fire, and the Mate, Edand from them obtained the seness on the part of the Sec the niggardly conduct of the

the negative and the property of the propeller left here Thursday the propeller left here take on a cargo of lumber. I have mentioned, First-Engineer cond-Engineer James Mc Whorter, Louis knudsen and Louis Larson, a steward, four deckhands, and the left here of the provious to leaving port, have d Mc Whorter, the Second have competent men applied for the second time competent men applied for the second have done the provious to leaving port.

which they had on; for the fire ust all they could do was to save a get into it.
I clear and the sea smooth, and resched a point about fifty-live theast of this port, and thirty-beat of the port, and thirty-beat of the mate, McComber, the r, McWhorter, Wheelsman Lar. eer, Mewhorter, wheelsman Lar-eman, were on watch, all the oth-p in their berths, when the fireman a of fire. The Captain and those mediately aroused, and the for-ng that the flames were making just forward of the boiler, ran cine som and stopped the machin-med the pony-engine for the pur-plying water for the hose. But the orts were of no avail, and there was for those on board to escape with a stempts to save anything of the question. In less minutes after the fire broke entire vessel was enveloped of firms. Attempts were made to to on one side, but the smoke was so those who made the efforts were to the lesward, where there was ane leeward, where there was an was lowered after some diffi-vas the first one to jump into a half full of water, and came

out, and bailed her out so that all come in her.

come were in sight of the burning at the Captain of the schooner Lottle in was nearest the City of Madison it three miles away, dispatched a manued by five men, to the assistant sunfortunates. The steamer Tema Jerome McBride, was put under a stream, and ran rapidly to the scene, arriving in about an hour. The surrepeked up and placed on board superit, and those who were of necessary garments were a far as possible. The McBride provided them with food and the power to render them comfortable.

his power to render them with food and his power to render them comfortable a bruncht safely to this port, as before it. The Captains of the Colin Camp Trader also offered their services. By of Madison burned in about three apper works being quickly destroyed all burned away to the water's edge a portion which remained filled and

Set Lanon charged the origin of the fire sty is the drunken carclessness of Micros, and did not spare Mr. Wilter and the spare s

ng. 17.—A greater lling their wheat to Outs the same year, owing to dry dispatch before but

ris Triberia. ng. 17.—Threshing-ctions. Wheat, rys, Drought has short-

ST ON LAND.

the Tribunal.

there at this will tell

handling a ped. I

edge comes more to

THE NATE, EDWARD M'COMBER, that he had just shipped on the City of and was on watch yesterday morning the caught fire. He had previously dis-Methods in the engine-room asleep whether in the engine-room asleep when he should have been awake, as he watch and the First Engineer, as he watch and the First Engineer, as the watch and the should have been awake, as he watch and the away was on the alarm that the boiler was overheated and a barelest. After seeing that everything first, he returned to his place on deck, as and time afterwards heard the alarm from the freman who was on duty. Mequickly aroused Capt. Larson and those who were in their berths, and endeavough the fire, which made rapid headawy light breeze was blowing, just to fin the flames, which wrapped the upper works, and enveloped them in a bot, which was a stanch one, capaconmodating all on board until relief time.

to the propeller City of Madison with P. V. Deuster, publisher of the German daily newspaper, of Milbert of the Madison of their stere was gotten off Washington winease had been ashore. They paid he, and had since laid out about the was no insurance upon her. She had no rating, and all there was no insurance upon her. The paid with the was no insurance upon her. They have the stere of the stere of the stere of the stere was no insurance upon her. They have the stere of the in nearly every trade on the chain nearly every trade on the chain net with a good many accidents. Says there was scarcely a season of meat with some mishap, but got off with injuries that

one of the wheelsmen, who has time the fire occurred, stated beint to starboard when the so as to put the vessel for the Wolf, which was nearest them miles of. He stuck to his post of the work of the starboard of the starboard of the burning:

WARD, W. J. DERMURE,

The starboard of the burning:

The starboard of four officers and ten on the starboard of four officers and ten on the work of the starboard of the morning was also on the starboard of the starboard of the morning was the boiler, and reported the

and we were surrounded by jets of fire. When the boat was lowered heads were counted, and one was found to be missing—Mr. Wilmer. He had been asleep amidships, and we cried out to him. He suswered from the bow. It appears that he was awakened by the alarm, and upon getting on deck was somewhat bewildered by the smoke. He could not see the crew, because they were aft. Going forward, he got under the rail for shelter. We told him to jump overboard, and he did so, and we picked him up. We remsined in the vicinity for half an hour, the propeller being by that time completely enveloped, and rapidly disappearing. The steamer Tempest, Capt. Jerome McBride, then came along and took us aboard, and brought us to Chicago, we getting here about 7 o'clock in the morning. All the men lost their effects, saving nothing except what they had on. Capt. McBride treated us very kindly, and we are very thankful to him and his crew.

Other statements, corroborative of the above, were made, and one old mariner, who said he knew. stated that McWhorter never had a job but he lost it by being discharged for drunkenness. Officers and members of the crew unite in the report that McWhorter was intoxicated when he went on board the propeller Thursday night.

This disaster should prove a warning to the Government Inspectors, who should exercise more care in granting certificates to intemperate and theompetent men. Engineer Seymour bears the reputation of being a reliable and skillful engineer, and left his engine all right when he retired.

The officers and crew of the City of Madison are all destitute of clothing and money, having lost all they possessed.

CURRENT OPINION.

What we object to in the Cleveland Convention, in addition to the silver-dollar muddle, which was wholly abourd, is that the victory over the malcontents was not rubbed into them with pepper-sauce. The Hayes men had the power, and they should have used it without reserve. The Republican organization seems to be touched with delicacy of the lungs.—Clacianati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

Onestions of constitutional law the sale

delicacy of the lungs.—Ciacianati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

Questions of constitutional law, the relations of the States to the Feddral Government, and of the relations of the people to their State Government, will soon cease to play any very conspicuous part in the issues of American politics, Questions of tarifi, trade, commerce, currency, and transportation will soon take their places, are beginning to engross the attention of the people, and will tax the intellect of American statesmen.—Senator Lamar, of Mississippi (Dem.).

The friends of the Administration generally are agreeably disappointed in the Convention. The Blaine crowd had swaggered so condently that it was supposed that the President would have no friends at all at the Convention. On the contrary, it appears that he had friends in good fighting trim, and probably would have had more if the malcontents had not been permitted to pack the Convention.—Secretary Schurz in a Cincinnati Commercial interview.

A little more than a month ago Mr. Blaine

A little more than a month ago Mr. Blaine A little more than a month ago Mr. Blaine made that powerful oration at Woodstock, in which he lifted a corner of the cartain of the future to reveal to an astonished country the peril of annexation. The one great issue of the day seemed to be whether the Administration should succeed in its bold attempt to plant the Stars and Stripes in the halls of the Montezumas. How comes it, then, that the Maine Republican platform contains never a word on this momentous question? Whalissue dwarfed it in the mind of Mr. Blaine when he penned those bulky resolutions? Was it the Revolutionary War or, protection to American industry, or the integrity of the navigation laws? We pauss for a reply!—Philadelphia Times (Ind.).

we pause for a reply:—Philadelphia Times (Ind.).

Carl Schurz is in Washington, pushing an investigation into the affairs of the Indian Ring, one of the most corrupt and formidable rings in America. We notice that the ringsters are beginning to bowl, and to complain that Schurz is not giving them their usual opportunity to intimidate witnesses. As a rule, investigations into the details of public thievery are checked and spoised by the attacks which the thieves make upon the witnesses. It is understood that teiling the truth is the thing which gets people into trouble. Perjury is a mild amusement on the side of the defense. Presently the thieves of the Indian Ring will have their hired liars at work in the Ring newspapers, and Schurz will be blackguarded and assailed by a horde of lying thieves, just as Bristow was when he investigated the Whesky Ring without fear, favor, or affection.—Oincinnett Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

Mr. Randall has been heard from again.

Aror, or affection.—Uncassaga Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

Mr. Randall has been heard from again. A reporter of a Texas paper has brought him to the surface with a statement that practically pledges his support to the Mississippi leves scheme, the Texas Pacific Railroad, and a general plan of Government expenditure for internal improvements in the South. "The 30,000,008 acres of land now covered by the waste waters from the Mississippi should be reclaimed"; when the "Southern members all agree as to the geographical line the road should take, there would be little opposition" to the Texas Pacific; and, as to the labor troubles, "If internal improvements will help us, then let us have internal improvements will help us, then let us have internal improvements." These are Mr. Randall's blds for Southern support. We presume they will be successful, and the great lobby which will concentrate at Washington next winter will not be slow to appreciate the value of a "willing" Speaker. The role of economy will be doubly hard for the Democrats, however, under such leader-

of the Globe-Democrat, has furnished one of the local and general sensations of the past week. Every intelligent and impartial citizen will ask why Mr. Meines should be singled out as the only person to be held liable to the Government in an immense anm of money, for acts which, if committed, must have had a very large number of participants. The other suits brought thus far in the United States Court are of a nature entirely person to be held liable to the Government in an immense sum of money, for acts which, if committed, must have had a very large number of participants. The other suits brought thus far in the United States Court are of a nature entirely different from that against Mr. McKee. They are for violation of specific contracts between the parties sued and the Government of the United States.—ogainst men who, as distillers or officers, entered into certain pecuniary obligations with the Government, agreeing to forieit a certain sum of money if they failed to discharge a certain duty. It is alleged that they did fail to discharge this duty, and they are sued according to the terms of their bend or obligation. The suit against Mr. McKee has no violated bond or obligation between him and the Government for its basis. It is founded on the assertion that the Government was deprived of a certain amount of revenue by a conspiracy organized for that purpose, and that he, as one of the parties to the conspiracy, is liable for the whole sum of which the Government was wrongfully deprived. Mr. McKee is selected to suffer in heavy pecuniary damages, not for offenses alleged to have been committed by himself, but for offenses alleged to have been committed by himself, but for offenses alleged to have been committed by himself, but for offenses alleged to have been committed by a great many persons, of whom he is alleged to have been one. The injustice of such vicarious punishment is so apparent that it does not require a word of elucidation or demonstration. It carries fis own commentary upon the face of its mercet statement. There is not in the land to-day a competent lawyer who, with a full knowledge of the facts, would hesitate to say that the suit against Mr. McKee annot be maintained. Gen. Grant, after a careful and conscientious review of the criminal case against Mr. McKee assenda a "full and unconditional" pardon in his behalf. We may state, too, that this pardon in his behalf. We may state, too, that the process of a politi

and, perhaps, most important of all, the existence of a political campaign, in which, as to matters of this kind, expediency was a higher consideration than justice.—St. Louis Globs-Democrat.

The labor party is launched. It must prove a failure, of course. It will pass away like Know-Nothingism; bat, like Know-Nothingism, it will have its day, and will shake the old parties like an earthquake. It made itself felt last spring in Cincinnati. It has taken possession of Louisville, very much as the Know-Nothings seized that city nearly a quarter of a century ago. We shall hear often of it in Cincinnati before the frost paints the October leaves. Uppermost comes the question: Who are to be hurt in this gathering storm? The answer is ready, that both the old parties are to be damaged. The Republicans will be harmed, because they stand responsible for the National Government. As for the Democratic party, the bottom will be knocked out of it, because it is a party without principles or policy, clinging to its organization for its own sake, and assuming political infallibility. The party is a sham, and the realities will shiver it. No Democrat is able to tell us what his party means to do on any of the great questions of the day. It seeks power for the sake of the party. It has nothing especially to propose with the exception of the employment of the patronage of the Government for the party advantage; and just now it is claiming the last Previdential election! Not only has the Democratic party mothing to propose—for it is not agreed upon the greenback programme of infation and repudiation—it: contains influencially incorporated with its fibres the heaviest of the class of conservatism once known as old whiggery, North and South, and the old Southern sixveholding element, which is naturally not very enthusiastic on labor questions. The Hunkerism of the laws of the flower properties in the hands. The Administration of President Hayes has been judicious. There was not a moment under the great strain of public excircing t

the country like

CURRENT GOSSIP.

TRUE LOVE IS LIKE, O MAIDEN."

True love is like, O maiden,
The young rose on thy breast,
With secret incense laden,
And arder unconfessed.

For, while the dew is gleam!
The rose's charms amid,
Cold is its early dreaming,
And half its sweets are hid. But as the day, in dying, Grows brighter to the close So, deep and deeper sighing, Adores the constant rose,

Till, when no more remained One dewdrop in its heart, And Time already staineth Each petal's tender part,

Then, as its life is failing.
Then, ere it yields to death,
'T will worship best, exhaling
Its last, its sweetest breath.

Madison, Wis., Aug. 18, 1877. EAST-INDIAN SNAKE-STORIES.

Correspondence Bomony Guzette.

The fatal rapidity with which the venom impregnates the blood is exemptified by the following story, told to me years ago as having occuring story, told to me years ago as having occurred at Mahableshwur. A native gardener at
work in a garden at that place was bitten by a
snake on one of his fingers. The man, with
great présence of mind and determination, immediately chopped off the bitten finger with his
gardening knife. But it was too late, the poison
had already passed up the hand beyond the place
of amputation, and the poor malloe died from
the effects of the bite.

A party of friends were one evening sitting
round a whist table, some playing, others watch-

A party of friends were one evening sitting round a whist table, some playing, others watching the game. One of the players happened to look down on the ground and was horrifed by discovering a cobra colled round one of his lega. What was to be done! To more was certain death, and all that the man thus strangely shackled could do was to sit perfectly still and call the attention of his friends to his dangerous predicament. For any of the rest of the party to have immediately attacked the snake would probably have been fatal to their friend. By what may be almost called inspiration one of the non-players quietly left the room and ordered in a basin of milk, which was gently put down on the ground not far from the snake. In a few minutes, or perhaps only seconds, which must have, however, appeared an hour at least to the unhappy captive, the cobra uncoiled himself and went off to the milk, and when once well away from their companion's leg, was, of course, very soon killed by some of the party.

went off to the milk, and when once well away from their companion's leg, was, of course, very soon killed by some of the party.

It may be objected that a snake would not venture in among a number of people in the way above described. How, then, would the objectors account for the danger run by a lady, whom I could name, one evening in a drawing-room fail of beople! This lady was reaching out her arm to draw a chair towards herself, with the intention of sitting down on it, when a snake was observed on the back thereof. How did the snake get there! It is very difficult to tell where a snake will or will not be found, but still more so to ascertain how and when it reached the place of discovery.

Snakes are said to run away from men, and if the soft footfall of the natives does not always scare them, the lordly trend of the booted European is supposed invariably to be too much for their nerves, and this is doubtless so as a rule. But we know that there is no rule without an exception, and snakes are very exception.

he investigated the Whisky Ring without fear, favor, or affection.—Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

Mr. Randall has been heard from again. A reporter of a Texas paper has brought him to the surface with a statement that practically pledges his support to the Mississippi levee scheme, the Texas Pacia Railroad, and a general plan of Government expenditure for internal improvements in the South. "The 30.000,000 acres of land now covered by the waste waters from the Mississippi should be reclaimed"; when the "Southern members all agree as to the geographical line the road should take, there would be little opposition" to the Texas Pacific; and, as to the labor troubles, "if internal improvements." These are Mr. Randall's bids for Southern anpport. We presume they will be successful, and the great lobby which will concentrate at Washington next winter will not be slow to appreciate the value of a "willing" Speaker. The role of economy will be doubly hard for the Democrate, has furnished one of the Globe-Democrate, has furnished one of the local and general sensations of the next week.

sions, as we had nothing with us wherewith to measure him.

I once, when out shooting across the harbor, stepped over a live snake under the following circumstances: I had put up and missed a snipe, and had marked him down in some long grass not far off from where I was standing. I was walking back with my eves fixed on the place where I had seen the bird settle to have another shot at him. Something on the ground caught the corner of my eye as I was thus engaged, and I instinctively made a long step over the object and then turned and looked down to see what it was. It was a snake, which I thought at the moment was dead from his not moving.

gaged, and I instinctively made a long step over the object and then turned and looked down to see what it was. It was a snake, which I thought at the moment was dead from his not moving. To make quite sure, I touched him with the muzzle of my gun, when he gave a convulsive start and disappeared so rapidly into the grass which bordered the path on which he had been lying that, though I instantly raised and fired my gun, I merely knocked off the end of his tail so low down as not to paralyze him. I, however, caught sight of him again some yards off and had the satisfaction of blowing off his head with my second barrel. On dragging the snake out into the open, the natives with me declared that he was a most deadly reptile, and I have since seen his "countertelt presentment" in Dr. Fayrer's Thanatophidis.

An old friend of mine came across a whipsnake in his house when he had nothing in his hand wherewith to kill it. He did not wish to let the little plece of mischief escape, so, seeing no other way of securing it, he jumped upon and luckily crushed it. This is s method of killing snakes which, though in this case successful, I would not recommend as one to be adopted as a general practice.

I have killed snakes in many ways, and have no hesitation in recommending a horsewhip as the best weapon for their destruction in a house, or anywhere where a gun cannot with safety be used; the slightest stroke of a whip breaks a snake's back, and you cover a longer line of ground with an elastic whip than with a stick, and are, therefore, less likely to miss your blow. In the open neid of the jungle, I must confess my favorite weapon for the coup de grace is a gun leaded with small shot.

Mr. Gilbert Cowie was often in the habit of taking out their poison fangs and keeping the reptiles in bis house. A fresh arrival from England was once staying with Mr. Cowie, and was disagreeably surprised to find a large rock snake in his clothes' basket. He was assured, however, thas the unwelcome intrude was perfectly harmlest by asture,

AN AWEWARD MISTAKE. The correspondent of the London Daity News at Bjela gives the following account of the ac-ventures of himself and a fellow correspondent at Bjela when that place was occupied by the

at Bjels when that place was occupied by the Russians:

"About 10'clock Villiers, sleeping in his room, was roused by the noise of woodwork being smashed in the street outside. Looking out he saw by the light of the broken pieces of blazing wood carried torchwise by the soldiers that the work of plandering was going on apace to right and to left. Women were shricking, not because of any violence offered to them, but because of the ruin to their property. Men were reveling in a liquor-shop which had been broken open, and wine was running from the casks. On the other side of the way a butcher's-shop was being cleared out, fellows tearing at the meat to make it part.

"The women of the house came into the

cleared out, fellows tearing at the meat to make it part.

"The women of the house came into the room occupied by Villiers, and with tears besought his protection. But what could he do!
There was no authority in the place,—no man
to whom appeal could be made. All was license,
and for the time the Russian soldier, ordinarily
quiet, orderly, and respectful to auperiors, was
not himself. Villiem ast at the window, for a

down to the door. And now came the comic clement of a scene that was surely grim and lurid enough. The proverb that ill-gotten goods never prosper had come home to the Russian soldiers with more than ordinary swiftness. As Villiers opened the door there stood four of them in the forchlight, clamoring wildly, with bottles in their hands, a strange blackness about their lips, and a currous smell pervading the group which was certainly not the bouquet of any potable fluid known to my interesting young friend, who is not wholly destitute of experience in this department of practical knowledge.

"The owner of the house had in his cellar a number of bottles tuil of vitriol used for the purification of wool in the manufacture and dycing of woolen stuffs, which, it appears, is the man's business. These the Russian soldiers, who, although they did not invade the house, took the liberty of breaking into the cellar, promptly annexed, and having extracted the corks began to drink. The drink did not exactly meet their views; on the contrary, they must have had cast-iron mouths and throats, and the vitriol must have been greatly diluted, or they would have paid with their lives the penalty of their lawless conduct. As it was they had fared pretty badly. Their lips and mouths were burnt black, their clothes, hands, and boots were burnt, and they were half mad with rage and pain.

"They had rushed to the conclusion that the

black, their clothes, hands, and boots were burnt, and they were half mad with rage and pain.

"They had rushed to the conclusion that the house must be a Turkish house and the cellar a Turkish cellar, that the proprietor had purposely stored a quantity of devil'a drink in wine bottles, wherewithal to polson his Russian enemies, and that they were the victims. They insisted on regarding my servant as the Turkish proprietor, and strove to revenge themselves by forcing him to drink what they believed he had brewed. With wild cries and threats they forced bottles into his hands and swore that he should drink. Now Andreas is always a sober man; he drinks only when he is thirsty; he has a will of his own, and would no doubt resent being made to drink under compulsion; still more recalcitrant would he questionless be if the proffered fluid were vitriol. He, it appears, objected to the beverage in the most emphatic manner. He imitated the unwilling horse in that they could not make him drink, but in the struggle he got his hands and clothes very much burnt with the vitriol.

"Villiers interfered physically in protection of one who is as much a comrade as a servant, and for the second time in this singular night he was in the hands of the Philistines. Still they had some sense of discipline and order left. They would not deal condignly with Villiers, although they professed to believe him a Turk and a spy. They whirled him up to a solitary under-officer, who was addressed as the 'patrol,' and who appeared to be serenely superintending the operations which I have attempted to describe. The patrol recognized the correspondent badge on Villiers' arm, and ordered the soldiers to unhand him, whereupon the victims of the vitriol retired, probably in search of a leas fiery fluid as an alterative."

QUIPS.
Chinese dogs have no hair. Now how is their ite to be cured. -San Francisco Mail. Said a fond wife: "What shall I do with

Said a fond wife: "What shall I do with this peck of greengages!" "Oh, jam it," said he.—New York Herald.

Plevna is Russian for tears.—Exchange. Yes, and weepins of war are plentiful there just now.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

It may be said that the average restaurant yeal pot-pie closely resembles one of Shakspeare's plays, since it—is much dough about nothing.—Worcester Press.

There is a great demand for the place of public executioner in Paris.—probably for the res-

lie executioner in Paris,—probably for the rea-son that whoever runs the guillotine there is sure to get ahead.—Boston Bulletin.

sure to get ahead.—Boston Bulletin.

July—Paris lodging-bouse—two conclerges gossiping: "We have not rented the third floor. I found there a flea so sad—so sad that I brought him down to the second story."—Charbert.

The statement that the coal fields of the world will be exhausted in 2,000 years brings no permanent solace to the man who has to carry the present daily supply for the family up three pairs of stairs.

They were talking about the floor manifest.

They were talking about the flost manifest signs of lunacy. "It is my opinion," said X, who had seen a great leal of life, "that the real lunate is the man who, when his sincere opinion is asked—gives it."

A medical journal gives the antidotes to a number of poisons, and adds: "These reme-dies must be given before the doctor comes." The Firginia Gasett, discussing the political situation, cries: "Set aside the small men and self-appointed leaders. Give us a giant!" Gentlemen, some of you hold our coat Now, then, what do you want done first !—Burling-

then, what do you want done first i—Burling-ton Hankeye.

"Mother, mother, here's Freddy teasing the baby. Make him cry again, Freddy, and then mother will give him some sugar, and Fil take it away from him; then he'll squall, and mother will give him some more, and you can take that, and we'll both have some."

and we'll both have some."

A gentleman had been bothered so constantly with tramps and their entreaties for something to eat that he instructed his cook to tell them she had nothing. The other day one of them dropped in and made the usual plea and inquiry. The cook responded promptly, "We have nothing at all." The tramp then courteously asked, "Have you an old basket you could let me have?" The girl replied, "No! What do you want with a basket?" Tramp—"Oh, I thought I would run over to the poor-house and get you some cold victuals." EFFECTS OF IMAGINATION.

Reading (Pa.) Eagle.

The case is that of Henry C. Ershman, resid-

Reading (Pu.) Eagle.

The case is that of Henry C. Erahman, residing near the boundary of the county, near Sweetwood, who is a large owner of iron-ore lands, and the possessor of considerable property. Up to within several weeks ago he was hale and hearty, and, notwithstanding his abundance of this world's goods, he generally wore one suit of clothes during the week and on Sunday. Several weeks ago he was startled because he imagined that a very foul smell either came from his ears, or mouth, or the pores of the skin. He was greatly alarmed, and imagined he was sinking into galloping consumption, and was gradually decaying. He was unable to sleep, became haggard and amaciated, and even his friends began to imagine that his end was near at hand. He dressed himself regularly, and was determined to keep on his feet. He went into the fields and in the woods determined to fight down the disease, but wherever he went the same dreadful stouch and feeling came o'er him. Finally, an old woodshopper met him in the woods one day. The woodsman had a long talk with him, and he stood quite close to examine him. Then the woodsman asked the sick man for his coat. It was examined. The woodsman carried it away twenty yards, and it was discovered that the stench followed. The coat was then thoroughly examined and a dead mouse was found in the lining. The mouse had by some means gotten into the lining of his coat and died there, and its decaring remains caused the unpleasant effluvia. When this was made known the sufferer gained courage, and as he slowly realized what imagination had done, he rallied and was soon on a favorable road to the best of health again.

HOW CHICAGO GOT A PUBLIC LI-

HOW CHICAGO GOT A PUBLIC LI-HOW CHICAGO GOT A PUBLIC LI-BRARY.

Correspondence New Fork Sun.
SARATOGA, Aug. 13.—The Hon. Thomas
Hoyne, ex-Mayor of Chicago, the guiding spirit
in her Board of Education and projector of her
famous Public Library, sat flirting with a
blonde-haired widow on the States' Hotel bal-

"Why is it that you don't put up at Judge Hilton's hotel this summer, Mr. Hoyne! You used to go there in Stewart's time," observed the lady.
"Yes, I know I did; but my considence won't

let me do it bow, madame."
"But how does it affect your con-Hoyne?"
"Well," said the ex-Mayor, as he placed his hand over his heart and sighed, "if I were to go to Mr. Hilton's hotel I couldn't sleep nights. I'd be lying awake all night thinking that if John the Baptist were on earth to-day he couldn't stop in the same hotel with the Mayor

couldn't stop in the same hotal with the same of Chicago."

A little while afterward I pulled Mayor Hoyne away from his beautiful widow and asked him to tell me the story of how they established the Chicago Public Library.

"But there's a joke about it, Eli, that I don't

containing the story to Chicago at all. Keep it back, you know."

"Well, then, mum's the word. Here it is."

"You know," continued Mr. Hoyne, "that Chicago never had a public library before the

"You know, and a public issue of the way of "What for "I save the great fire, the Mayor of Chicago-Jo Medill-got a letter from Tom Hughes, the author of 'Tom Brown as Oxford.' The letter was full of sympathy at our great loss, and in the letter Mr. Hughes said Disraeli and he had collected from English authors and other sources 10,000 books, and had already sent them on to Chicago to re-siablish our Public Library, which he took for granted had been burned."

"What did Medill do?"

"Why, he did not know what to do. Medill is an exact man. you know, and he thought we'd have to write back and confess that we never had a public library, and thus lose the books. In his dilemma he came to me and asked me what to do."

"Why, take 'em,—don't send anything back,—not a book!"

"But we have no library to re-establish," said Medill.

"But we can establish one quick."
"How!"
"Why, just put this ear-load of books in my "How!"
"Why, just put this car-load of books in my cistern—"
"Now don't be a d—— fool, Hoyne! Put the books in a cistern! why, the water—"
"No; you don't understand. I've got a big, dry cistern. Put 'em ali in there, nail down the top—say nothing to nobody—don't let old Storey hear of it, and I'll run down to Spring-field to-day, tell the boys how we're fixed, and rush the library charter, through, and up I'll come with it—I the President, you know, and you the Secretary, and we'll write Tom Hughes and Disraeli an awful official letter accepting the books, and thanking everybody in Eugland."
"Did you do it!" I asked.

"Of course wedid. The charter went through the Legislature like a train of cars, and in three days, the train having broken down at Grand Crossing, I walked into Chicago the head and front of the great Chicago library, and showed the charter all covered with red seals and tape to Medill.

"And the books——?"

"Well, we answered Tom Hughes' letter, and then we lay low and let the books stay in the cistern for six months till we got ready to move in the matter and build a library."

"And it is all established now!"

"Yes; and the best library out of New York; a magnificent library! A great many of the English books have the authors' autographs in front. We have Disraell's autograph copy of "Lothair" and other works, Charles Reade's full list of autograph books, Hood's books, Huxley's, Tyndall's, Tennyson's 300 English patent books, and even Queen Victoria's life of Prince Albert, with her own autograph on the fly leaf—and all because we Chicago fellows know when to be damned fools and when to show good horse sense."

THE PONCAS' "SUN-DANCE."

THE PONCAS' "SUN-DANCE."

THE PONCAS? "SUN-DANCE."

The "sun-dance" of the Ponca Indians, who recently removed from Dakota to an indian Territory reservation, has provided the civilized inhabitants of the vicinity, who have hitherto been accustomed only to the mild savagery of the Weas, Piankeshaws, Miamis, Peorias, and other Kansas Indians, with a blood-curdling sensation. This is an annual institution of the tribe, and is to the young brave fully as anxious, not to say trying, a time as little go is to the undergraduate, and almost as remarkable for the display of pluck. The dance began on Sunday in a space cleared for the purpose, on which a large "teepee," or double lodge, had been erected. In this, upon robes and skins, sat the head Chief of the tribe, around whom congregated invited guests and Indian musicians, whose occupation seemed to be the thumping of rudely-made drums and tambourines, blowing whistles, ringing bells and making a pandemonum of shouts and yells. In front of this tent, and at the base of some thirty-five or forty poles planted for the occasion, stood as many young Indians, whom a light breech-clout just rescued from Adamite simplicity. Each of these was fastened to his stake by a rope tied around the end of a stout wooden peg which had been run through pieces of the muscles of the back and sides, a passage for it having been prepared previously with a knife. The dance commenced by fifteen or twenty of the Indians dashing towards the sun and throwing their full weight upon the ropes by which they had been stitched, as it were, to the stakes. With the breaking forth of the music their efforts at self-torture increased in vehemence until, carried away by the applause of the onlooking braves, they danced up and down, frothing at the mouth, and not only apparently insensiple to the physical pain, but even lifted above it to sensations akin to frenzied jov. After their fortitude had been suffer-ava hears to we means similar to those silvedy. sufficiently proved in the dance, the final test of physical endurance was permitted. A broncho, or wild Indian pony, was attached to each sufferer's breast by means similar to those already described. He then resumed his dancing, frightening the pony, which with every jerk tore open the hole in his breast, back, or shoulders until the flesh stood out in open loops, from which blood continued to run. Finally, pulling the fastened pony to him by its halter, the ludian would strike the animal in the face, starting it off on the full gallop. This invariably tore out the fleshy loop, leaving the young warrior free to fluish his savage orgies, a man among Indian men,—no longer a boy, but a full-fledged brave.—Exchange.

NOSE-SHAPING. Dr. Cld, an inventive surgeon of Paris, no-ticed that elderly people who for a long time have worn eyeglasses supported on the nose by a spring are apt to have this organ long and thin. This he attributes to the compression which the spring exerts on the arteries by which the nose is nourished. Not long afterward a young lady of 15 consulted him to see if ne could restore to moderate dimensions her ne could restore to moderate dimensions her nose, which was large, fleshy, and unsightly. He took exact measurement, and had constructed for her a "lunette pince-nez,"—a spring and pad for compressing the artery,—which was worn at night, and whenever she conveniently could during the daytime. In three weeks a consolatory diminution was evident, and in three months the young lady was quite satisfied with the improvement in her features. This story recalls Capt. Marryatt's phrenological developer.—Exchange.

In OIDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Fracch Offices in the different Divisions. as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 8 p. m.

m Saturdays:

M Saturdays:

M WINNING, Bookseller and Stationer,

b4 Iwenty-second-st., near Wabash-av.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1008

West Madison-st., near Western-av.

ROBERT THEUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1

Sue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.

GEORGE HENRY, Books, Stationery, etc., 330 Di
diston-st. GEORGE HEART, BOOK Depot, Stationery, etc., 394 ANTON KROG. News Depot, Stationery, etc., 394 illwaukee-av., corner of Carpenter-st. MISCELLANEOUS.

A. J. DEXTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BOOM G.
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DENSLOW HE STILL GIVING HIS BEST 53 CARD photographs for 52 per dozen. Call and see them. 134 East Madison-st.

O'NE, THREE, AND FIVE-CENT PIECES TO SE had at the Chicago Savings Institution, 134 Dearborn-st., corner of Madison.

WANTED—LADIES TO LEARN THE PRIZE medal system orderssmaking for 35 (worth \$100; instructions free; canvassers make \$50 weekly. 208 State 8t., Room 2t.

WANTED—A LOCATION FOR DRY GOODS OR general store, in a growing country town; parties knowing of a good opening, or desiring to seli, please address MERCHANT, care Revere House, Chicago.

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W land paps. Address U 85, FIDAMS Office.

W ANTED-THE ADDRESS OF EVERT SMOOTHfaced and bald-headed man in Chicago or vicinity,
to whom we will send a bottle of Incho for trial free.
Incho will produce a luxuriant beard or an elegant
mustache on the smoothest face in a few week, and
never fails to restore the hair on baid heads. For particulars address with stamp Incho Co., 294 Main-st.,
Cincinnatt. O. CITUATION WANTED—AS TRACHER IN A GRAM-mar school or maistant in a high achool. Best of references given if required. Address STUDENT, Tribune office.

NTED-A SECOND-HAND PORTABLE STEAM oller; capacity from 8 to 4-horse power. Apply DMAS ANDREWS, 77 Dearborn-st. LOST AND FOUND. OWNER WANTED—A HORSE WAS LEFT AT OUR mainly the owner is requested to pair the owner is requested to pair the owner is requested to provide the way, otherwise we will have to dispose of its provide to the way, otherwise we will have to dispose of its provide to the way, otherwise we will have to dispose of its provide to the way, otherwise we will have to dispose of its provide to the way, otherwise we will have to dispose of its provide to the way, otherwise we will have to dispose of its provide to the way, otherwise we will have to dispose of its provide to the way, otherwise we will have to dispose of its provide to the way, otherwise we will have to dispose of its provide to the way, otherwise we will have to dispose of its provide to the way, otherwise we will have to dispose of its provide to the way, otherwise we will have to dispose of its provide to the way, otherwise we will have to dispose of its provide to the way, otherwise we will have to dispose of its provide to the way.

SUBURDAN BEAL POPAGE Port SALE—FINE BUILDING LOTS
FATE. Ravenswood, and Glencoe, on a
state of interest. L. W. KEAN, 86 Lass
FOR SALE—OUT RENT—FINE BO
large grounds at Rogers Park; will a
payments. D. W. KEAN, 88 Lassalte-si PORSALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT de block from decot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from likean; \$15 dows and \$5 monthly; charges troper market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent trail dready on. IRA BliOWN, 143 Lassile-44. Room 4

FOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-LOT 32 BLOCK A McChemer's Subdivision; title perfect; have abstract; will trade for any kind of merchandise. Address J. W. FAFTON, Macon, Mo. TO RENT-HOUSES. West Side.

-THE MOST COMPLETE AND CONVENses in the city for the money, now in pro-

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TO RENT-NEAR LINGOLN PARE AND LIN
T coln-av. cars, anew ld-room brick, walnut-trained
8 closets, and all conveniences; 10-coom, market ren
tournace and distures. No. 1 neighburhood, Err. 50; 8-room
fat. 830; main facer. CRAS-N-HALE. 152 Randopp

TO RENT—A NICE 2-STORY FRAME 10-ROO bosse on a lot 100x145 in the beautiful neighbood of Dunham Park, near Reswood and tilyde Facations, well be rented furnished for \$50 per mouts, atturnished for \$40. TURKELL & BOSD, 100 Was RESON-4. ogton-st.
ORENT-ENGLEWOOD-FINE 3-STORY HOU
and 6-room cottage, one block from cars; free so
see them. E. N. TILLOTSUN, 106 Dearborn-st. TO RENT_HOOMS.

TO RENT-AN ELEGANT STONE-FRONT HOU Il rooms, on West Jackson-si., near Looms; lors, dising-room, and kitchen on first floor; all re-gen improvements; newly calcimines. TURNE ora dining-room, and anterior improvements; newly BOND, 102 Washington-st.

South Side.
To RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. AP
ply at Room 30, 115 Mast Handolph-8t. TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, \$1.50 TO \$2.50 per week: convenient to business centre. 137 Michigan-st., near Clark.

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To RENT-STORE 28 LAKE-ST. FIVE STORI and basement, with water elevator; built ex strong, and suitable for the beaviest business. C. HAMBLETON, 18 Reaper Block.

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TO RENT-A CHOICE SMALL FARM, 40 ACRI 12 miles out, 15-cent fares, frequent trains; go residence, large barn, superior poultry-house 60 f long; fruits, garden, excellent water, high, dry, a very healthy. Call at 108 and 110 Franklin-8. TO RENT-THIRD FLOOR NO. 288 STATE-ST. Por housekeeping purposes; perfect order. WALTI MATTUCKS. Room 1, 40 Dearborn-st. TOCKS. Room 1, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO HENT—AT A LOW MATE—VERY DESIRABLE second floor on State-st. near corner Adams suitable and finished for music rooms, or any light business. In perfect order; possession at once. WALTER MATTOCKS, Room 1, 40 Dearborn-st. BOARDING AND LODGING.

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21 Single rooms, all new, from \$5 per week with board twenty-one meal tickets, \$4.

North Side.

114 NORTH CLARK-ST., BASEMENT - TWO young lady boarders (German or English) wanted at \$20 per week.

225 ONTARIO-ST. --ONE LARGE BOOM AND one single room with board at reasonable terms to right parties; no others need call.

Hotels 351, 353, 355, AND 357 STATE-ST. (CLARENCI Well-ventilated and furnished rooms with first class board, at 85, 57, and 83 per week; table-boars 45, 50 per week; board per day, 51, 50 to 82. NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 130 WABASH-AV., near Moarce-st. -- First-class board and good rooms, 51.50 per day; \$5 to 57 per week; lodgings, 50 cents; single meals, 40 cents; rooms, without board, \$2 to \$3

per week.

WINDSOR HOUSE, Its STATE-ST., OPPOSITE
the Palmer House, only two blocks from the
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HORSES AND CARRIAGES. DUGGIES, GROCERY, AND MILK WAGONS ON D hand, painting and repairing three set for 50c, astisfaction guaranteed. MARTENS, 47 Wells-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 10 HORSES FIT FOR ALL USE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 10 HORSES FIT FOR ALL USE.

Warranted sound, and I week's trial given; 3 square box buggics, nearly new, made by Cona & Ten Brockey; 3 second-hand phactons, as good as new, made by Penboyer & Co.; top side bars, as good as new, made by Penboyer & Co.; top side bars, as good as new, In fact. have a larger stock of new and second-hand carriages, phaetons, bugyles, top delivery wagons, or any kind of a wagon you may want than any house in Chicago: must sill to pay advances. All Enids of new and second-hand

TOR SALE—STYLISH GRAY MARE, S YEARS old, sound, kind, and gentle, suitable for family or business purposes; also equare-box top buggy and harness. Inquire 156 East Washington-St., Room 12, for Palitakin. PARKER.

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I AM SELLING THE BEST AND CHEAPEST NEW
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A PARTY HAVING \$1.500, DESIRING A PERMA-nent, pleasant occupation (for either sex) in safe, iegitimate investment, address T 25, Tribune office.

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FOR SALE—ONE OF THE PRETTIEST AND BEST Daying retail millinery and fancy goods stores in the State in one of the larcest nows of this State for of the continued ill health of the proprietor. Address immediately GAGE BROTHERS & CO., Chicago.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—STEAM GRAIN ELEVA—T tor, 25,000 bushels capacity; Mo. I locality; crop this year large. NELSON & CARIR. 70 Labalie-s., Boom & Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, HOUSE, SHOP, I'vith tools and stock of blacksmith shop, in a Scotch settlement, convenient to churches, school, and rail-way station. Parties wishing to buy can come and see for themselves, or address, for particulars, THOMAS WALES, Elmira, Stark Co., Ill.

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WALES, Kimira, Stark Co., ill.

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Apply to or address LEN LASHER, Proprietor Waverly
House, Eigin. Ill.

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AT RETAIL AT THE FACTORY, PARLOR ORGANS at prices beyond competition; \$50 and upward. Best in the market. Monthly payments, cash, or to rent. NICHOLSON ORGAN CO., 63 fast Indiana-st.

P. STEY ORGANS IN A VARIETY OF STYLESments, at STORY & CAMP'S, 711 State-st.

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I' YOU WANT A THOROUGHLY FIRST-CLASS and substantial plano in every respect, call and examing the Decker Brox.' at STORY & CAMP'S, 211 State-st. \$10 MONTRLY WILL, BUY A NEW OR SECOND hand plane warranted five years; price \$125 (e250. REED'S Temple of Music, \$2 Van Buren-st.

PARTNERS WANTED PARTNERS WANTED—WITH \$7,000 TO \$10,000 IN cash, to engage in the grain and commission business, by a party controlling a legitimate business worth \$12,000 to \$15,000 a year, or would arrange with an established house desiring to increase their trade; best of references. Address 0 63, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—\$2,500 WILL BUY AN ESTABLISHED WILL BUY AN ESTABLISHED BUY AN ESTABLISHED BUY AND STABLISHED BU

STABILING ANNOUNCEMENT THE Ex-pire Parior Redstead Commany, 352 West Madison-sell on installments as bottom prices furniture, ets. crockery, stores, and household goods. Houses labed throughout.

A BSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF STORAGE FOR FUR A siture merchandise, carriages, etc.; money losses 10 per cent year. HARMIS & CO., 160 West Monroe-st.

WANTED-MALE HELP.

WANTED-THIS DA for C. & N. W. It miners, 10 teams. Free CO. 21 West Handolphy

Mincellancous.
WANTED-A WELL-EDUCATED
Who is not afraid to work will find
age to call at Room 26, Academy of J

Metropolitan Block.

WANTEO-WE ARR SEEKING THE SERVICE OF SERVICE SERV canvasers, we are now organis, after a short experience WANTED—A GOOD ACTIVE SINGLE MAN TO take care of an effice. Must have the highest recommendations as to character and respectful behavior. Address T 28, Tribune office.

havior. Address T 28, Tribune office.

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WANTED—TO DAY—A YOUNG MAN WITH A HILLE Capital as treasurer of an entertailment guing south. Call butween 10 and 4 at 8 Moom 43, 59 East Kandolph-st.

WANTED—THREE TRAVELING SALESMEN TO sell our goods on commission through the Northwest. Paris Kid-diport Decode, 96 State-at.

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work; German or sweep preferred. Call Same
day forenoon, with reference, at our Carroll-av.

WANTED-AT 1305 MICHIGAS-AV.—A PRO
testant girl for general housework; must be
good washer and froner; references required. WANTED-AMERICAN GIRL TO DO GENI bousework; no washing, Inquire at 200 WANTED-A GOOD NORWEGIAN, DANISH, I German giri for general housework. Apply at West Washington-st. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERA housework; must be a good cook. German sweds preferred. Call at 731 Washington et. WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL H Work. Come ready for work at 213 South WANTED-A STRONG GERMAN OR SWE girl to do general housework in private fa WANTED-A GIRL POR GENERAL HOUSEW

WANTED-A YOUNG NURSE GIRL, NO. West Jackson-st., third door west of Ashland WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED NURSE TO TAI full charge of a baby 5 weeks old. Apply to D BAXTER, 65 Bandolph-E. sorner of State.

WANTED - ONE FIRST-CLASS IRONER AND

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Bookkeepers, Clerke, &cs.

SITUATION WANTED—TO PROVISION MEN—B
a young married man who has had about twelv
year experience in the business, and it capable of ill
ing the position of bookkeeper or clerk in any capacity
or can take charge of men and see that work is proper SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN (A Superior of the superior of

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GARDENER, MARPried, who can also do farm-work, from the middle of September; can do all kinds of garden work, and is a dorist; did manage the last seven years Kellogre place, near Chicago; references given. Address O 27, Tribune office.

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CITUATION WANTED-BY A TINNER.

Whise to get steady employment in some the
Chicago; is a good mechanic; can do all kinds of wen pears experience; give best of reference, a
willing to keep books if required. Address of
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sell on commission. Good reference given. Address
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with some means wants a situation or an interest in
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TO LOAN-IN SUMS TO SUIT ON IMPROVED city real estate, and on improved farms in Northern and Central Hinots at 8 and 9 per cent. F. G. WELCH.

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PER CENT-MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED farms in Central and Northern Illinois. DRAN AT \$0 PAYNE, northess courser Randolph and Dearborn-sta.

\$1,000 -83,000. \$3,000. \$6.500 TO LOAN AT \$0.00 PAYNE, northess courser Randolph and Dearborn-sta.

\$1,000 -83,000. \$5,000. \$6.500 TO LOAN AT \$0.00 PAYNE, northess courser Randolph and Dearborn-sta.

\$2,000 and \$0 per cent, on Chicago real estate, by \$0.00 PAYNE, and Washington-st., Real Estate and Loan Agresi.

\$3,000 WANTED \$0.00 YARRE AT \$0 PER CENT; northess northess northess courser 100x80, first lien as security. NEWELL \$0.00 PAYNER, 150 West Madison-st. \$21,000 TO LOAN-IN AMOUNTS OF \$300. St. 000 and upwards; money in hand; no delay. Parting to loan to please call upon HiGLST. Room of Exchange Smillers. \$50.000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT A CO., SO DESTROYS. LANGUAGE CO., SO DESTROYS. S., DEST WASSINGTON.

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feather duniers at hair price. A W. WHEELER,
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PERSONAL PARSONAL—WILL THE LADY DRESS
Phine's soils who got off Indians ave. car for 10 p. m., at Thirty-fourth-sir, please send of gent noticed on front platform? Address T 30, PRESONAL—A TOUNG GENTLIMAN IT to correspond with some young ladies; obtained amusement. Address T 28, Tribuns of loss and amusement.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE - RANGAS LANDS, STAR RAIL

roads, for clear city property of farms. We are
partitioners to leave the erosted city. RANGAS LANDS

ALEXON, 146 Mediconest, Room L.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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AM CHAPTER, No. 1, O. E. S., meets day) evening at 7:30 o'clock, at Accordia R at Randolph-et. Business of great importable brought before the meeting. All members oned to be present, and payments of dues.

ERS. H. M. HOLTZLANDER, Sec.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were generally active and weak yesterday. Mess pork closed 20 625c per bri lower, at \$12.00 for September and \$12.57¼ for October. Lard closed 15c per 100 be lower, at \$8.50 for September or October. Meats were tame, at 4½c for loose shoulders and 6½c for do short ribs. Lake freights were active and easy, at \$1.08 per gallon. Flour was less active, and very weak. Wheat closed 1½@1½c lower, at 99½c for August and 93½c for September. Corn closed ½@½c lower, at 43c for August and 43½c for September. Outs closed ½@½c lower, at 23½c cash and 23c for September. Rye was easier, at 53½@53c. Barley closed ½c lower, at 63½e for September. Hogs were dull, and 5@10c lower, closing weak at \$4.50@5.30. Cattle were in light demand at Thursday's prices; sales at \$2.00@5.80.

range yesterday closed at 94%.

RED CLOUD, SPOTTED TAIL, and LITTLE Bio Man are on their way to Washington to perfect arrangements for further m

MIDHAT PASHA is named as the probab Turkish Ambassador at Vienna. He is said to have been offered the mission to Paris, but prefers the Austrian Capital.

A Washington dispatch says the Mongolian Commission appointed by Congress have agreed to report in discouragement of any further immigration of chop-sticks.

nce Busiance to Berlin next week for a conference with the German Emperor.

These two people never talk together without

tion. The office and the man seem to impress the Green Mountain folks as a com-bination of unusual excellence.

Wilkesbarre is filling up her jail with lead men have gone back to work at the rates for which they contended, though those wh were prominent in the more recent raids of the pumps were discharged and locked up.

einforcements for the Russian army in Bulgaria are being sent forward at a rate which will soon enable the resumption of offensive operations. The railroads between St. Petersburg and Kischeneff are transporting troops toward the front at the rate of 12,000 daily.

More encouraging reports come from the famine-stricken area of India. Prices are ier, and, notwithstanding the continued drought, the crop prospects are better. Aid for the sufferers engages the attention of the charitable, and the system of relief having been greatly simplified, the work is accom-plishing material good.

MacManon said, in reply to an address from the President of the Court of Appeals at Caen, that he was not anxious for the suc cess of any particular party, his sole solici-tude being on account of principles that were the foundation of society, etc. He might have told this to the marines with a fair prospect of having it swallowed whole.

Gen. Greson telegraphs to army head-quarters a few details of the pursuit of the Nez Perces. He is at Deer Lodge, and rapidly recovering, while troops are hurry-ing from all directions to join Howard. An-moyed and incumbered by their wounded, the Indians move slowly, and Gibbon thinks that the coming attack upon them will prove

The foreign policy of Servia has prec tated a revolution in the Ministry, and several resignations have been sent in, though our fellow-citizens of Chicago will learn with pleasure that only those of Messrs. STWTCHA and MILOIKOVITCH have been accepted. Mr. Ristrics, having some cognominal advantages in the way of pronunciation, has been apin the way of pronunciation, has pointed President of the Council.

crop of this wonderful grain-producing State is now set down at the enormous total of 35,000,000 bushels, leaving a surplus for export of from 26,000,000 to 28,000,000 bushels. The average yield throughout the State is now estimated at twenty bushels to

in regard to the order of the President pared not to be surprised to find him-emoved from the Federal service. ident will enforce the rule.

There has been a grievous misunderstanding between the authorities at Washington and the Dominion Government. Canada s reported, but merely to detail a mounter policeman. If President Hayes should sen a Police Justice or a county jail to co-operate with him, the syndicate would be complete and some good might be effected.

In the light of the radical alt the Russian plans and positions during the past few weeks the letters are of peculiar interest which we print this morning, written a month ago by THE TRIBUNE correspondent at Tiraova, and two days later with Gen Gousso's adventurous column making way through Schipka Pass. Things did not turn out as anticipated, the Russian progress toward Adrianople having been rudely inter-

Particulars of the burning of the steamer City of Madison Thursday night point the finger of blame at the second engineer di-rectly, and W. C. Wilsen, one of the owners, collaterally. The second engineer had been discharged for drunkenness, but was taken back by WILMER because he was willing to work for \$35 per month, while good men demanded \$40. Prior to starting on the voyage the man had been drinking hard, some of the officers say, and about 2 o'clock in the morning he was found asleep at his post, the boiler overheated, and a blow-up threatened. He was awakened, but shortly after the fire was discovered, and the steam-er burned rapidly, her passengers and crew, seventeen all told, barely escaping with their lives. It is, perhaps, a consoling reflection to Mr. Wilmen that, while there is no in-surance on the vessel, he saved 163 cents for the day on which his cheap man worked.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES AND PROTEC-Tion.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
Journ, Ill., Aug. 17.—The editorial upon

JOLERT, Ill., Ang. 17.—The editorial upon "Our Foreign Trade and Debt," printed in the lesue of the 16th inst., has made a great impression upon me. If it is so that the removal of the protective policy will—as you teach—enable our factories and shops not only to supply the home market, but the world, I am, for one, heartily in favor of it. I do not care for the fact that all my brother-workmen are clamorous for more tariff, if possible, but tariff any way as it is if it can't be elevated. I do not care for that, or any other consideration that I any way as it is if it can't be elevated. I do not care for that, or any other consideration that I have heard advanced, if you can demonstrate that the substitution of "free-trade" principles for those of protection will soon give us work in plenty, for we see farmers—who constitute the great bulk of the people—busy, all transportation agencies busy, but manufacturers, both employers and employes, are almost altogether in enforced idleness. I have held to protection doctrines as the apple of my eye, and I could not see any diminution of duties without real pain, because I was a non of duties without real pain, because I was a steel-worker, and I had seen an industry establishsteel-worker, and I had seen an industry established-wis.; Beasemer steel making—that I believed,
and still believe, could not have been established
but for the protection policy. Still I saw wages
going down, tariff still as it was previous to the
reduction of wages, wages still falling, and falling; finally, work became infrequent and spasmodic, until this year up to Ang. I the Joilet Iron
and Steel Company's mills did not wast half then ap America as it did England? Is it not a factor in the national growth as essential as milk to an in-fant? It is a good time to teach workingmen new ideas.

STEEL-WORKER.

any person in this country has seriously adtariff duties, and the establishment of free trade. Free trade is not the alternative of protection, and we have no question that there are thousands of persons who believe that a repeal of all duties on imports must be the substitute for protection. One corre spondent writes as if that were his judgment.

The reason that farmers, who constitute s large a proportion of the whole people, are busy, have abundance, and are substantially prosperous, while manufacturers are other-wise, is, that the former class have not only the home, but a foreign market. They produce not only to meet the demand for he consumption, but they produce a surplus for sale in the foreign market. This foreign market is a great relief. Though but a comparatively small proportion of the agricultural products of the United States finds its way to other countries, still that proportion controls the value of the whole. The farmers send their products abroad to enter into competition with the like products of other lands. They accept the price that foreign market affords, not only for the export. but for that consumed at home. If, however, there were no foreign market,-if they produced nothing to sell, or which they could sell at prices which other countries would give,—the farming business of the country would exhibit almost as much distress, poverty, and discontent as prevail among those engaged in manufacturing. It is only neces-sary to inquire what would be the effect of restricting agricultural production to the sup-ply of home consumption. We have heard of corn being burned for fuel, but if the market for agricultural products, like that for manufactures, were limited to home con-sumption, then the whole surplus production of every kind would become food for the flames. It would be costly fuel. It is true the farmers would have food and fuel, but they would lack the means to purchase everything needed not produced on th farm. The spinning-wheel and home-made cloths, home-made shoes, and the countless wants now supplied by the manufacturers, would assume their primitive form. Their means of obtaining farm-machinery would be gone, as well as their ability to renew their soil, improve their stock, or pay for buildings and fences. It is needless to point out how the de

tion of the market for agricultural products would destroy the home market for the manufactures which the farmers consume.

American manufacturers produce, and have produced ever since the enactment of the tariff, their goods at too great a cost to sel them in foreign markets. Their policy ha been to manufacture exclusively for th domestic market, and not for exportation seeking by larger prices on a limited production to make greater profits. There have been some exceptional cases, but the rule has been general. A striking instance of this occurred just after the panic. The iron-

actures in this country at a cost adm heir exportation is, that, while protect he high tariff, they were also subject the high tariff, they were also subjected to its penalties. They were excessively taxed on countless raw materials. They were compelled to pay tribute as a price of receiving some tribute back. A result was that they were placed at a great disadvantage in competition with foreign rivals. In England the manufacturers are not thus oppressed. The world is open to them to get their raw material. terial. Every article or material of what-ever description, needed in any branch of manufactures is admitted free of tax, so that manufactures is admitted free of tax, so that the manufacturer, having everything he needs at the lowest cost, can produce his goods at the lowest possible price. The trade of the world depends on the price of the thing sold. Whoever can produce at the least cost can secure the trade. It has been stated that the difference of half a cent in the cost of producing a square yard of cotton cloth will decide the para or cotton cloth will decide the possession of the world's trade in cotton goods. Our cotton-manufacturers are taxed, for protection purposes, heavily and oppressively on a long list of articles needed in their business. So with the woolen trade. At a recent meeting of the woolen-manufacturers in this city there was presented a protest from perhaps a dozen American manufacturing chemists against any reduction of the duties on dyes and other chemicals, though it is notorious that, if these heavy taxes on raw material were repealed, American woolen goods could be produced and exported at a profit. Instead of producing for the home market alone and working on half time, the machinery and the labor might be employed continuously, the surplus finding the foreign market, as does the surplus corn, wheat, pork, cheese, and other products of the farm.
We willingly admit that a protective tariff

seemed for a time to help our manufacturing interests, so long as the home market was not overdone. But the enormous bounties offered by the high tariff, the temptations i offered to capital to engage in the protected industry, so stimulated production that capi-tal and labor were invested far beyond the want for consumption. There was no foreign market for the surplus, and the manufacturers became competitors, and the over-stock was either sold at a loss or depreciated in the warehouse. It did not take long for the early profits to be wasted, and, where there were three mills at work where one was equal to supply the consumption, capital had no profits, and labor was more or less unemployed half the time.

The manufacturers of the United States enjoy many advantages denied to other countries. We have a liberal supply of all the metals; of iron, our stock is inexhausti-ble and of unequaled quality for many pur-poses. We are supplied with coal in abundnce. We have the bulk of the raw material for all lines of manufactures. We have unequaled means of transportation. We have the labor, the skill, and the machinery. Above and more important than all, we have cheap food. We stand midway between Europe and the great Empires beyond the Pacific. We are in the centre of our own continent. Why should American labor and capital ignore the great markets of the globe and produce only for our own comparatively small family? As well might the steel-mills at Joliet refuse to make steel to be sent out of the State of Illinois, as for the manu-facturers of the United States to refuse to make goods to be sold to the rest of man-kind. If the home market can be supplied by the present labor and machinery, working by the present labor and machinery, workin on one-third time, and that labor and me chinery can be employed on full time, working day and night forces, to produce for the foreign markets, why should we adthere any principle of patriotism which pro-hibits a man making steel in Illinois to be sold in England, but allows him to sell the corn raised in this State to the British? And, if the men now having work for only thre days in the week making goods for home consumption, can find employment the rest of the week making goods for the foreign market, why should not the increased pro duction and labor be encouraged and promoted by the repeal of every restriction or

prohibition imposed by law? There is no reason why the United States, blessed with all the advantages we have named, should not become the great seat of the world's trade in manufactures. But, to do this, manufactures must be made free,— free of all burdens and bounties. They should be placed on an equal footing with those of other lands, and then let skill, genius, and invention decide the question of excellence and cost. If we dare not compete in these respects, then that is the end of it. If, being free, we can successfully compete, that law is criminal which prohibits such

competition and enslaves labor. SECRETARY SHERMAN'S SPRECH. Secretary Sherman last night made a speech in Mansfield, O., in which he discussed several topics. From his position as Secretary of the Treasury, his views on the subject of finance have been expected with much interest. We regret to say that he failed to throw any new light on the subject, or to clear up doubtful points; he failed to point out how the Government would be able to redeem the greenbacks in January, 1879, or how he expected to do it, except in a timid, irresolute sort of way, which leaves a very unsatisfactory impression on the mind. He did not venture beyond a glittering generality. The nearest he came to a decided opinion was, that the easiest and most direct mode of resuming specie-payments was to exchange national bonds for greenbacks. This course, which he said the holders of the unredeemed notes had the right to expect from a defaulting debtor, was forbidden by law. He could only issue the bonds at par for gold. He claimed that, under the Resumption law, he was authorized to sell 5, 41, and 4 per cent bonds, and with the coin proceeds redeem the greenbacks. Up to this time no bonds had been sold for that purpose. But Secretary SHERMAN forgot to add that the 5 per cent bonds are exhausted, and he might have safely added that the sale of 4 or 44 per cent bonds for coin at par, to an amount necessary to redeem \$360,000,000 of greenbacks at the rate of \$140,000,000 to \$175,at the rate of \$140,000,000 to \$175,000,000 a year, is altogether improbable, and, in fact, impossible, and
will break down completely if tried.

This highly important fact he scarcely alludes to, but dismisses almost without notice. He refers to a construction of the Resumption act under which he might sell
bonds for gold, and then sell the gold for
greenbacks, and, hoarding the latter, thus

tion of resumption. He expresses the But, if the law is allowed to stand, he does not explain, in a way at all satisfactory, how or where he proposes to get the \$360,000,000 of gold as fast as it will be required. The Secretary is equally careful, on the other important point, to say nothing as to whether the greenbacks, when redeemed, are to be reissued, or whether they can be reissued and re-redeemed in gold. He is opposed to contraction of the currency, he says, and is in favor of redeeming the greenbacks in coin, carefully ignoring the fact that, silver being demonstized, coin means gold. He avoids all reference to the fact that the purchase of gold to any large amount the purchase of gold to any large amount will disturb the gold markets of Europe. That is a fact which stands in the way of resumption, and difficulties he overcomes by taking no notice of them! Taking all that part of his speech relating

to resumption, the reader cannot fail to be impressed with the striking resemblance between Mr. Sherman and that other historical financier, Mr. MICAWBER, in their strong hopefulness. The Secretary insists that he will resume, as Micawses did that he would pay, but is equally oblivious or indiffer-ent as to how he will do so. He says the day for resumption is seventeen months off, and evidently rests his faith on the assumption that in the interval of time
"something will turn up" that will enable
him to fructify his promise. We confess
that we are disappointed in this part of the
speech, which practically means nothing,
except that the Secretary has no defined policy for the future, or none that he dare avow, and therefore confines himself to generalities, which are calculated to increase rather than remove the uncertainty which keeps the country in apprehension and alarm. Rosente pictures of the future will not now satisfy the people. The people want to know, in regard to the resumption business, what the Secretary proposes to do, and how it is to be done. In the meantime, the country is drifting toward another crash,-to an annihilation of business,-and the Secretary of the Treasury leaves his office to tell the people, "Let her drift; we will come out all right, how or when I do not know; wait and see if something does not turn up to save us."

JUDGE WEST ON THE LABOR QUESTION. Judge Wzer has opened the Republican campaign with a speech delivered at Belle-fontaine, in which he defines his attitude upon the labor and currency questions. As the strike is now over, and its excitement has in large measure abated, and as he has had time to reflect upon the criticisms produced by his somewhat unguarded and inconsiderate Cleveland speech, which was born of haste and popular pressure, we may assume that the opinions which he now expresses are the fruit of his cool and dispas ionate reflections. In the present artic we propose to examine only his position as

No one will dispute his premises. No one will deny that the conflict between capita and labor, which has been characterized by ing issue of the time; that a peaceful solu tion of the existing antagonism is infinitely preferable to a solution by military force; that the interest and prosperity of capital and labor are inseparable, one the other, and that it is part of wisdom to devise and some method of intermanagement, apply without trenching upon the separate rights of either, shall secure the harmonious co-opera-tion of both; which, without disturbing their existing relationship, shall repress aneach in the common protection and advantage of all." As we have said, no one will deny that this is a consummation devoutly to b wished for, and, we may add, when that conammation is reached the world will have made a long step toward the Millennium.
It may be seriously questioned, however excellent Judge Wasn's premises may be, whether his deductions or the remedy which whether his deductions or the remedy which he proposes are practical and sufficient. Briefly, his proposition is to adopt and ap-ply in great industrial enterprises a gradu-ated scale of compensation conditioned on net earnings, not by legislation, for "Gov-ernment has no authority to assume jurisdic-tion of the subject," but by voluntary ar-rangement. He would apply his remedy in the following manner: "Let the capi-talist prescribe a reasonable minimum talist prescribe a reasonable minimum rate of compensation to be paid at all events, and, in addition thereto, assume to distribute among his laborers at the and of stated periods an agreed or specified percentage of his net earnings for the same time. If his business prospered, the laborer, from whose toil it springs, would share his prosperity. If not, he would acquiesce with contentment in receiving all that it was in the power of a considerate employer to give. We have no doubt Judge WEST is sincere in making this proposition, and honestly be-lieves that it would compass the results he so ardently longs for. Indeed, he says: "I have heretofore expressed my confidence in their correctness and practical efficiency, and now repeat that if I, as manager of a colliery or railway line, had the power to try the experiment, I would test the principle with a confident assurance of a successful issue." We regret that he has never had the opportunity, for opinions based upon practi-cal experience are more valuable than theories. As he declared in his Cleveland speech that he had never owned bonds or stocks, and never would, and that he had never been at the head of a corporation, and never would be, of course he can never make the test. We must set his proposition down, there-fore, as the theory of a dreamer, not the opinions of a practical man based upon actual experience. As the Cincinnati Commercial recently observed, it is what Judge WEST would do had he the making of the

world over again. Perhaps it is fortunate that he can never undertake the job, for a barren ideality is even worse than a distract barren ideality is even worse than a distracting reality.

Judge War's proposition, outside the fixing of an unalterable minimum rate of compensation,—which never could be fixed, of course, because the rate must depend upon the rise or fall of prices,—is in all essentials the old system of co-operation. It is an admirable system for the laborer on a rising market. So long as prices are up and profits are large, nothing better could be devised for him. He is contented and happy. He is willing to share with his employers in the profits. But then there comes a time when the demand falls off. Some rival steps in with improvements which cut off the business, or the laws of supply and demand reduce prices so low that there is no profit in greenbacks, and, hoarding the latter, thus anticipate the time for resumption; but on this contraction plan he expresses no opinion. The speech is very vague. It abounds with emphatic declarations on points not in issue, and with admirable sentiments on matters of minor moment, but carefully

not only cannot expect to receive a percentage from the earnings, but he must expect his wages to be reduced to a rate warranted by the market. Co-operation in prosperity is satisfactory, but co-operation in adversity is not what he bargained for. He resists at once, and if his demands are not granted he strikes. Other side issues are involved. position to inform Judge Wast from actual experience of the impracticability of his proposition. If prices were always high and did not expect them to meet losses and still pay the same wages; if it were characteristic of human nature to be always contented,—if, in fact, we were all alike, employers and employed, there might be some gleam of hope in Judge Wzzr's remedy. We fear, however, notwithstanding the glowing picture which be clenched hands," that the problem remain

FRENCH ELECTIONEERING. The London Spectator, discuss codus operandi of French election ing can be more unlike than E in the confidence of his party, who had pull ed a candidate through a brisk borough con test, would laugh to scorn the tactics pur sued or the opportunities lost by the latter. To this we might add, nothing can be mor unlike than English, French, and American electioneering, and that Mr. Tween would laugh to scorn both the smart English agent and the cunning French manipulator at the clumsiness of their methods as compared

with his more direct and satisfactory system

Electioneering, however, seems to be tolerably well understood in France, and they surpass us in elegant touches of detail. M. DE FOURTOU, who first developed the system ander the Second Empire, is now employ by MacManon, and shows decided ress since the days when he man aged a coup d'etat and manipulated universal suffrage for Louis Napoleon The Prefect is his chief electioneering agent and, through the Prefect, he tells the Mayor to tell the saloonkeeper that he will lose his license if he does not go with the Government. Then all the functionaries of every description are instructed to do and say just what is projer. The Prefect must also write the candidane addresses. "If he is an energetic Préfect," says the Spectator, "he will be sure, as the day of voting draws near, to write a letter to two or three Maires, stat ing that he has directed the Chief of the Engineers to consider and report upon cer tain plans for a new branch line connection certain communes with the trunk line, and intimating pretty plainly at the end that these patriotic projects might be reinctantly abandoned if the Government found the peasantry ungrateful or disaffected." He closes up the cafes because a spy tells him they discuss pol tics in them. The professors at the lyceum are sent off to small towns because they tall too much. He no tifles the village school masters to stay at home because they are not so liable to gossip. He tells the railroadconductors they must not carry Republican news-stands to sell them. The clubs, Ma sonic meetings, and literary institutes are suppressed, because they may discuss politics The Republican editors are arrested, impris oned, and fined. Pictures of the Republi candidates are confiscated, and the province are flooded with pictures of MacMand mounted upon his flery charger. French electioneering, in fact, seems to be made up of a complex system of little worriments and aggravations, carried out by an elaborate plan of espionage, and involving an endless deal of trouble, which, after all, may have no practical result.

The English system of electionsering, on the other hand, aims directly at the voter's pocket and stomach. The French agent does not understand how much voting power can be got out of a pound sterling so well as the

English. As the Spectator says:

The agent does not take due care at the outset of the campaign to secure all the cabarets and estaminets, so that all good liquor may flow freely on the side of purity, probity, and patriotism. We miss in French electioneering the ingenious and familiar devices for cloaking bribery; no well-paid "watchers," as at Bewdley, who watch nothing; there is no official corresponding to "the man in the moon," or practice answering to "kissing the baby"; and no crowds of canvassers, each of whom has been heavily feed. The wives of candidates do not run up prodigious bills at all the tradesmen's shops as the election draws near; and their lords do not scatter elesmosynary coals with prodigal hands, and tipsy voters are not "hocussed," "bagged," and locked up in an outhouse until the battle is over. There are no champagne breakfasts or heavy suppers given in close proximity to the day of the election. English. As the Spectator says :

The American system surpasses both in

that it goes directly to the point and requires very little machinery. Any unprincipled bummer can manipulate an election in this country. In France and England it requires a certain degree of intelligence, shrewdness, and executive ability. In the United States it requires only cheek and rescality, both of which may exist independent of brains. Neither the English nor the French have yet acquired the noble art of ballot-box stuffing. We have the English plan of bribery, but does not play an important part, being con-fined mainly to promises of office. In the South, candidates are bulldozed or counted out by Returning Boards. In the North, the simple plan is to turn the election this way or that by stealing the ballot-box and stuffing it. With all their smartness and shrewdness, neither the French nor the English have yet thought of this simple, easy, direct method of carrying off the ballotdirect method of carrying off the ballotbox, taking out one candidate's votes
and substituting enough for the
other to elect him. Maither do they seem to
have adopted our admirable system for packing conventions. The bummers of Chicago
could teach the smartest French or English
electioneering agents a trick worth two of
theirs. Mixx Evans could tell M. Dz Founrou in five minutes how to manufacture a majority of any size for the French Govern-ment. The French are very progressive and

les, to put all France in a state of si thereby throwing the control of the elections completely into M. Ds Fourrou's hands, completely into M. DE FOURTOU'S hands, is a little more advanced than our system. In this country, of course, it would result in a civil war. As the French people are more have the same result there if the Govern ment is crazy enouga to adopt it. Cordial People Along the

war have given him but very little to do thus far, is said by the Pail-Mail Budget to be a man of about 50, and very quick, intelligent, and plausible. When he was recalled from Poland, he took part in the famous Sclavonic Congress at Moscow. The Budget says "He is a Slavophil with Tartar instincts, but with all the outward polish of a Frenchman." As an instance of his shrewdness, it is said he is the only land-owner in Russia who lost nothing by the emancipation of the serfs. It appears that he obtained early intelligence of the proposed action of the Emperor, which was kept a secret for fear that the land-owners might oppose it, and emancipated hem pay a good price for their liberty; the addenly appeared as an ardent advocate of

a column of space to climb down from his ridiculous indorsement of an anonymous donkey that the War-taxes on National Banks were that the War-taxes on National Banks were much less than a sum equivalent to 2 per cent. The "Old Man" smiled in a ghastly way when the darts of Tribush information penetrated his ramparts of ignorance. He could have saved nearly a column of space, and felt better after it, by simply acknowledging his error, and admitting that he had put his foot in it by indorsing an irresponsible anonymous ignoralms who knew no more of financial subjects than he did himself. The trouble with Stormy is, that he has subceeded in impressing himself with the notion that he understands financial questions, when there is no basis for the foolish belief, and it is too late in his day to fill up with facts.

MEHEMET ALL, who has superseded the fat and incompetent old ABDUL KERIM, it appears, is a German by birth. He was born in Magde-burg, which he left when very young, with the intention of becoming a sailor. He ran away from his vessel, however, and took refuge with a wealthy Pasha in Stamboul, who adopted him. the army, and received a military education. In the Servian war last summer he commanded the Novi-Bazar Division, and latterly he has been operating against the Montenegrins. The run-away German sailor-boy is at lest attracting a good deal of attention in the world.

Avenue Hotel, and there encouraged to describe his affection to his country. Better escort him to another sort of platform and let him warn the crowd that it was whisky that brought him

he was pursuing, with drawn bowie-knife, a shricking woman." The coaches are robbed regularly, and there is a general complaint of

service to the Government in dealing with the Nez Perces. A Memphis factory is scattering blanched

have been more appropriate. The best thing the diagruntled politician can do is to go a-fishing. - New York Tribune.

That is about the only comfort he will ever derive from the polls. A Russian lady has taken the degree of M. D.

We are anxiously awaiting Tom Scorr's in-dorsement of the President's Pacific Road policy.

Jorch will commence with a sequel to "Gate

PERSONAL.

"Yes, yes," said a young French scape-grace impatiently, "my aunt paid my creditors, but what has she done for me?" It is stated that Stillson J. Hutchins, for-

merly of the St. Louis Times, is negotiating for the purchase of the New York World. Col. Halliday, the nominee for Governor of virginia, is a graduate of Yale and of the law-school of the University of Virginia.

Victor Hugo's work on the coup d'etat

victor Hugo's work on the coup d'etat will be cased on a diary which the poet kept at the time of the memorable events he describes.

The Free-Thinkers' Congress at Wolcott, N. Y., next week, will be attended by Col. R. G. Ingersoll, George W. Julian, and many others.

Dr. Cuyler is scandalized at the unwilling.

ness of the members of the Pan-Presbyteri Council to sit together in Christian communi about the Lord's table. bout the Lord's table.

The Grand Duke Vladimir, of Br the journey from Paris to Trooville, was robbed of a bag containing letters and jewelry valued at 30,000 franca.

Punch fears that if anybody proves Bacon wrote Shakspeare somebody else will prove that Shakspeare wrote Bacon, and there will always be a lingering doubt as to whether Boucicault wasn't the author of both.

Eugene Schuyler will have a short de-acription of "A Rassian Funeral" in the Septem-ber number of Scribser. He says the ceremony in Russia has all the solemnity and none of the gloom of the American rite.

Senator Ben Hill has com Senator Ben Hill has commemorated his own virtues as a warrior by placing over his dead horse a tombstone noticing the fact that the noble animal bore "his rider and master, B. H. Hill, through forty-seven battles."

President Eliot's alarm lest in the new administration at Amherst religion and philosophy should push science into the shade is somewhat abated by the facts lately presented in connection with the Shepard scientific collections.

with the Shepard scientific collections.

The Baltimore Gazette has a story of the Brobable retirement of John W. Garrett from the management of the Baltimore & Ohio Baltrood, and the accession of ar. William Keyser, now Second Vice-President, to the head of the Com-

THE PRESI His Presence in Very by Continuous O Lovely Maidens of P His Path with P

Where the Weary Ch

mainder of the party to rapidly to Governor they were received ! friends. A large marranged themselves hall, and strewed the

party to the Brooks H

trate Will Rest

BUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 17.—P his party arrived in Rutland evening in a special train-ton at 6 p. m., and the journ

beautifully illuminated arch of beamed a walcome to the disting The Sherman Band, which are party from Bennington, furnish the close of the reception the p to an elegant supper, immed they were escorted to the deg train was awaiting them to dent Hayes left Beliows Falling, the occupants of his car to a family party, consisting Mise Foote, and Mr. and Mrs. W. of the President, and Capt. States army.

Ex-Gov. J. Gregory Smith her vate car at the di

will be retained for the use of Cabinet during their stay in I lows Falls the train, consists for reproducing his Jesuitical whack at the President and his supporters and enlogy of the implacables, and in a parallel column THE TRES-Beilevue and a baggage-car, Vermont Valley Railroad UNE's exposure of his true inwardness. We would admonish him, however, as a "friend," that, if he believes in the TALLETRAND maxim lows Falls to Brattleboro, a d four miles, in thirty-nine mi dent and ladies of the party that language is given to men to conceal ideas, the gift is not conierred on all persons to do it

Y.), which set up for a city and was compelie to go back to its village form of Government, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat remarks that "There are about a thousand mushroom cities enjoy an uninterrupted ni was wrapped in slumber, nounced that the Preside in the United States that could profitably fol-low this example." That's so. In fact, there are only two cities on the continent. Chicago and New York, and New York isn't certain. rectly to the residence of Brattleboro, his arrival at

About 8 o'clock the Preside greatly refreshed, and breakf a quiet way at 8:45. It was

A Deadwood dispatch says: "An unknown man was shot dead last night by the town watchman, who endeavored to halt him while At 9:09 carriages w where a few hundred round about, and the home of Austin Birchar in Fayetteville.

A Baltimore Coroner's jury, sitting on a dead rioter, returned a verdict that the authorities should have called out a sufficient police force to protect the military. This him may be of WINDSOR, Vt., Postmaster-General Key, and As Devens have arrived and will be E. W. Stoughton over the Sabta tent and party will arrive Saum

mutton "through GoD's white regume," in the shape of artificial frog's legs. Caives would

Attorney-General Develoral Key out to view a

the scenery in and a Evarts will meet t. Claremont Junction in his carriage, giv some of the most at the University of Bologna. In this connection it evidently means minced dog.

CANADIAN

PAST

BASE THULSO AN
Teles unkind thing
playin f of the Chicago
of the a which intimate
have a squestionably be
in view of the extravage
areason, it is a view of the extravage onts ast season, it is bless to ball man to be reliable to the country of the homeont should be country of the homeont should country of the homeont season of the country of the co

play. Blong started to the new White 8 wan 5 r a ball to hit, balls. McVey encourse by dopoung on the solid reight. It was a skins sed around home resursion down a rild pitch. It he second run. In Gen had reached first pool inother try at the

catching McGea alding, and he, ng a quick throw r a double play. g, and the game. Despite the m ted by several g one being Pe o hit near second as clever enough bout the same as for are nothing boasts of being poing. The new the Minneapol the Minneapol y watched. He

PASTIMES. rtant Games for the Ball Championship. Seares the Sixth Victory in he Series with St. Louis. Louisvilles in Boston. ti Beaten by the Hartds at Brooklyn. ses of the Morthwe eciation at Detroit.

Takes Three Past Heats in the ree-for-All at Utica.

BASE-BALL.

BASE-BALLS.

LILLAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

kind things have been said of the chicago team of 1877, and some intimate a falling off in skill loughly been but too true. But, extravagant language used by St.

son, it is a decided comfort to the son, it is a decided comfort to the san to be able to reflect that, howbe may have come out with Boston
it has not been unlucky enough or
to be beaten by St. Louis. Yesteras the ninth of the series, and the
hat Chicago has won six of the
cannot be beaten in the series of
here win to-day will settle the
the home club over the other

staid away from yesterday's game at in a ball way—at least in a It wasn't a soft ball game, and it kept in the infield. It was hit, are was running and action in the arted to pitch for St. Louis, and White Stocking, after well-White Stocking, after waiting in it to hit, took his base on called Ability encouraged the new man to run point on the sphere about 200 pounds left. It was a great success, and Eder d around home, while Dorgan took as down into the corner of and McVey reached third base. pitch let him home with run. In the third inning, after reight against it with such right at Loftus had his inning of running. eVer then hit a high one, which ed after a hard run, but Ansor

op off first Eggler threw rather low got away from Glenn, while Clapp to third, whence he came in on In the eighth the whole butting team was trotted out and piled up Nichols and Loftus hit safely, and with the bases by a rattling three-ider's head. Clapp followed with a and McGeary and Croft added safe Deficiency of the series of th

called balls Off Blong, 2. lis-Clapp, 1. a-McVay, 2; Blong, 1; Nichols, 1. aradjarr. andbarg.

Sore sore the column headed T. B.

the total bases on clean hits, and not

the total bases on clean hits, and not

the total bases prescribed in the League rules

are an inverse.

Aug. 17.—The home club blody, and, by good fielding and hard oppertune times, won a decisive lib to the close of the fifth a pitching on both sides had a fine Bostons making but the library on carbing on but sides had a fine Bostons making but the library on cach side rharking the library on cach side rharking the library carbing one run in the library of the game was of time Devin struck out, being the feature of the game was of time Devin struck out, being in accession and four times in all.

on, 4; Louisville, 0. Boston, 4; Louisville, 5. ton. 5; Louisville, 5.

New York, Aug. 17.—The Cincinnati Red Stockings were overwhelmingly defeated by the Brooklyn-Hartford Club in a game played on the Union Grounds this afternoon. It was their first appearance in this vicinity this season, and, with the easy manner in which they were beaten and their loose style of fielding, they created anything but a favorable impression. They were very weak in the infield, especially at shortstop and second base. The errors made by the players who filled these positions gave the Hartford players seven runs out the Hartford players seven runs out of the twelve scored by them. They were also without the services of their regular catcher, Hastings, who was injured recently. The play opened at 4 p. m., with the home club at the bat, from which they were retired without scoring, although Start and Carey were each given bases by errors of Meyerle and Foley. The Cindinnatis fared no better, their three batsmen being retired in the order of striking. York opened the second inning for the Hartfords with a pretty base-hit to centre field, and, as the next three batsmen were given bases by errors of Jones, Booth, Meyerle, and Smith, three runs were secored before the side was disposed of. This gave the Hartfords a good lead, which they continued to improve the rest of the game. The Cincinnat players were unable to get the hang of Larking delivery until the sixth inning, Pike and Jones each making a hit for three bases. After that inning, however, they failed to hit him with any effect, and no runs were secured. These nines meet again to-day, when the visitors will be strengthened by the presence of their regular catcher. Following is

Bardock, 2 b. 0 0 2 2 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1	HARTPORD.	13	3	7	*	8
Allison, c	Burdock, 2 b Holdsworth, c.f. Start, 1 b	2	0 2 3	1 15 0	2008	0000
CINCINNATI. Pike, c. f. 1 1 2 0 0 0 Manning, 1 b. 2 3 13 0 1 Jones, 1 f 1 2 2 0 1 Addy, r. 0 1 2 0 0 Meyerle, a. 0 0 3 8 4 Smith, 2 b. 0 0 0 1 2 Booth, c. 0 0 4 2 7 Cummings, p. 0 0 0 2	York, l. f. Cassidy, r. f	1 1	3	5	2	0
Pike, c.f. 1 1 2 0 0 Manning, 1 b. 2 3 13 0 1 Jones, I. f. 1 2 2 0 1 Addy, r. f. 0 1 2 0 0 Meyerle, a. 0 0 3 8 Smith, 2 b. 0 0 0 1 2 Booth, c. 0 0 4 2 7 Cummings, p. 0 0 0 2 2		19	14	27	17	2
	Pike, c. f. Manning, 1 b. Jones, I. f. Addy, r. f. Meyerle, a. s. Smith, 2 b. Booth, c. Cummings, p.	100000	2 1 0 0 0 0	293040	0 8 1 2 2	4 2

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Base-ball: Buck-yes, of Columbus, O., 4; Buffalos, 1. The Buf-yes, of Columbus, O., 200 por broken in the first in-

AQUATIC.

THE NORTHWESTERN REGATTA AT DETEOIT.

Special Disputes to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 18.—At last Qld Probabilities has releuted, and we have had a perfect

no intention of developing heart-disease by overexertion.

Of the entries for THE SENSIOE SINGLE-SCULL RACE, all had withdrawn but Yates, so the Regatta Committee wisely threw it open to all amateurs, and invited entries from the oarsmen assembled here. O'Donnell, of New Orleans, and Sandway, of Rochester, promptly responded, and came to the starting-boat with the Grand Haven representative. Yates, who yesterday was never a length ahead of O'Donnell, and fell far behind him before a mile had been rowed, seemed on this occasion to have recovered his pristine vigor, went to the front on the very first stroke, and romped around the course almost out of sight and hearing of his pursuers. Sandway and O'Donnell had a very hard struggle for the barren bonors of second place, the latter lasting the longest, and coming in twelve seconds ahead, but being disqualified for turning his stakeboat in the wrong direction.

ing in twelve seconds ahead, but being disqualified for turning his stakeboat in the wrong direction.

THE SENIOR FOURS

had originally four entries, but the Excelsions and Zephyrs withdrew, leaving only the Emeralds and Sho-wac-cae-mettes. Testerday the Monroe boys beat the Emeralds over the same course, and no one could give any reason why they could not repeat their victory to-day. But everybody all: "The Emeralds will beat them sure, this time!" The pool-seller bawled his monotonous wail: "Twenty dollars in the pool, and the Emeralds sold; who will give me \$5 for Sho-wac-cae-mettes! Some gentleman please give me a bid for them—give me something!" and it seemed as if the race were already all over but the shouting. Alsa for the fall billy of human judgment! To-day's contest was merely a repetition of yestesday, only more so,—a close struggle to the turning stakes, the Emeralds around a trifle ahead, when both were fairly straightened up for the long pull home. The Monroe crew made their traditional effort, rowed down and passed the boys from Saginaw, and won by two lengths of clear water in 18:87%, not so fast as their memorial race at Saratogs last August, but very creditable time for these course.

The JUNIOR SIXES

had three contestants—the Undines of Toledo and Zephyre and Excelsiors of Detroit. The Undines rowed like all crews from that club, in a smooth, cool, regular, and pretty, but lifeless style. The Excelsiors were neat, even, and well together, and the Zephyre somewhat ragged and uneven, but jerked their cars through the water with a dash and fire which betokened sharp work when the decisive struggle came. The Excelsiors steered in a most beautiful course an actual air-line for their stake-boat, which they reached well ahead; then stundily turned in the wrong direction and, probably, recognizing that they had by this blunder thrown awaytheir chance did not persever. Meanwhile, clear across the American channel, and far out of their true course, the other crews were having a race all by themselves

THE TURF. UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Comee

AT MENDOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MENDOTA, Ill., Aug. 17.—The races here to day were everything that the votaries of the turf could desire. The free-for-all was beautfully contested between Cozette and Cap Jack. The following is the summary:

Pures \$1,000, free-for-all:

-2:30; 2:26; 2:26; 2:30

Wooliey one. Darkness setting in, it was put over till to-morrow. It was the best-attended meeting ever held here.

RELIGIOUS.

Y. M. C. A. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 17.—The State Con vention of the Young Men's Christian Association opened its business session this mornin with a fair attendance. Officers were elected a follows: President, John G. Blake, Indianapolis, Vice March 1988, 1 lis; Vice-Presidents-First district, J. H. Gil christ, Greencastle; second district, W. Tank shey, Mitchell; third district, W. H. Mc shey, Mitchell; third district, W. H. McDongal, Hanover; fourth district, C. W. Pearson, Richmond; fifth district, J. F. Ault, Rocnester; sixth district, G. H. Chamberlain, Lafayette: Secretary, J. H. K. Samus, Indianapolis. The topics for discussion during the day were exclusively of Association work. This evening a general meeting was held at the Second Presbyterian Church, at which Mr. Langaneiff, of Cleveland, made a lengthy address, explaining how the work is carried on in that city among railroad men. He was followed by Charles Morton, General Secretary of Illinois, who answered questions relating to the details of the work in that State, particularly in Chicago.

CHAUTAUQUA.

FARRYOINE, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The Rev. H. A. Hensum, D. D., of Pdiladelphia, and editor of the Baptist Teacher, gave a lecture this morning on "Fools," that was thoroughly appreciated by the large audience. The Rev. J. H. Vincent, manager of the Assembly, delivers his lecture, by request, on "That Boy's Sister," Saturday morning, Aug. 18.

by request, on "Inst Boy's bister," Saturday morning, Aug. 18.

This afternoon the Rev. C. Yalton, of Pitts burg, who lately traveled in Palestine, delivered an interesting lecture on that country.

G. A. Versennep, a Turk, followed with a lecture on "Biblical Orientism." Philip Phillips spoke on "Sunday-School Music."

In the evening the Rev. J. M. Buckley, of tamford, Conn., delivered a lecture on "Imition and Emulation,"

EPISCOPALIAN. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Springprini.D., Ill., Aug. 17.—Delegates from arishes in central and southern Illinois of the piscopal churches hold a meeting here Aug. I in behalf of the movement for a division of the discount.

METHODIST CONFERENCE. DENVER, Col., Aug. 17.—The fifth annua Conference of the Methodist Episconal Church South for Colorado and Montana convened her yesterday, Bishop McIntyre presiding.

THE STRIKERS.

Gathering In the Law-Breakers-Unimpor-tant Victories for the Miners in Pennsyl-vania-Additional Strikes-Other Mat-ters.

EFFS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WILKERARRE, Pa., Aug. 17.—The detectives of the coal and railroad companies are gathering in the strikers who have been prominent in intimidation and other interference, and not a day passes without arrests, and the County Prison is fast filling up with the is fast filling up with the accused. A writ of habeas corpus was granted to-day for several who were held for contempt of court in interwho were held for contempt or court in interfary with the operation of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which, being in the hands of a Receiver, is technically under the control of the United States District Court. Several men had a bearing to-day, charged with riot in the recent stoppage of the pumps of the Delaware & Hudson Company by intimisating the employes who were willing to work. In default of \$500 ball each, for their appearance at Court, they were sent to jall.

A detachment of military came in this evening with a quartette of the strikers who extinguished the fires at the Conyngham shaft.

Another case of accidental shooting occurred this morning at Mill Creek Breaker, which is guarded by troops, whereby John R. Stark, a civilian, received the contents of a Springfield rife in the leg, making amountation necessary.

It is announced to-night that the men employed by the Butler Company, the Pittston Coal Company, and the Phoenix collieries, all small companies at Pittston, have advanced the wages of their men the 10 per cent demanded, but they now demand an additional 6 per cent before resuming. This is not the advance demanded throughout the region generally, which is 250 per cent, but the Pittston men were not so extravagant in their demand, and were forced out by the strikers.

The Pennsylvania Company's men do resume, it will have no important bearing on the question, as the leading corporations show not ine slightest sign of concession. Under the protection of the military all the collieries where in time station, Pa. states that all operatives in the foliowing collieries struck yesterday morning: The three collieries of Beaver Meadow Coal Company, soo; the swelors associated Press.

New York, Aug. 17.—A dispatch from Summit Station, Pa. states that all operatives in the foliowing collieries struck yesterday morning: The three collieries of Beaver Meadow Coal Company, soo; the swelors as the prisoner may be included in the prisoner was not aware the railway was in the hands of the officers of t

THE INDIANS.

GIBBON.

headquarters in this city:

DEER LODDE, Mont., Aug. 15.—Gen. Terry,
Commanding Department, St. Paul: Have just
arrived, wounded, and getting along well, thanks
to the prompt assistance sent by the citizens of
Helena, Deer Lodge, and Butte. They will reach
here in three days. Howard left the battle-field in
pursuit day before yesterday. Only fifty of his infanity were up, and I sent with him three officers
and fifty men. I net Norwood's company of the
Second Cavsiry on the Big Hole, and he is probably
with Howard by this time. Cushing's two companies of artillery passed here this morning in wagons,
and I have ordered them to push down the stage
road at forty miles a day if their stock will stand

THE CANADIAN POLICY. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17.—The officials: the Indian Bureau say that there are very man estacles in the way of the adop Canadian Indian policy, and raise some objections to any such course. It appears that Canada has but 91,000 Indians, who are assigned to a territory which is considerably greater in area than the entire United States, where game is abundant, and upon which the white settlements encroach but little, while the civilized portion of Canada, as compared with the aggregate of British territory, does not exceed the size of New England, New York, and Pennsylvania. Under such conditions, Cana is naturally has less difficulty with the Indians. The United States, on the other hand, have a population of 318,000 Indians, which, according to the latest enumeration, is increasing annually at the rate of about seven-tenths of 1 per cent. The notion that the Indian problem will be solved by the gradual decrease of Indian population is a fallacy, as the records of the Indian Office show that ever since the enumeration of the tribes began there has been a steady increase. The most experienced Indian officers say that there are at least 25,000 more Indians to-day in the United States than when the whites first settled in this country. These Indians are crowded into a territory which is each year becoming smaller, which has become almost destitute of game, and where the Indians constantly meet the aggressive, determined white pioneers. The Indian officers say that in view of these different conditions the Canadian system cannot be adopted in this country, and Secretary Schurz seems in great measure to share this opinion.

It is probable that the dispatches from Ottawa representing the views of Mills, the officer of the Canadian Government recently here, do not accurately represent the interviews which that officer had with our Government authorities. abundant, and upon which the white se encroach but little, while the civilized portio

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special Dispatch to The Trisma.

OMAHA, Aug. 17.—Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, and other Indian Chiefs, twenty-five in all, are expected to pass through Omaha early next week on the way to Washington, to have a medicine talk with the Great Father.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17.—The Secretary of the Interior has appointed John McNeil, of St. Louis, to act with Gen. Terry as a member of the Sitting Bull Commission.

A FAMILY QUARREL.

The Trouble Alexander Mitchell Is Having

The Trouble Alexander Mitchell is Having in Retaining Possession of a Grandehild.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Min.wauker, Aug. 17.—The family troubles of the Hon. John L. Mitchell, son of Congressman Mitchell, had a partial airing to-day before Commissioner Hunter on a writ of habeas cor for the custody of a 2-year-old son, David Fer-guson Mitchell. The Hon. Alexander Mitchell, to whom the children had been assigned by the son, and on whom the writ was served, made son, and on whom the writ was served, made return that the child was well cared for, and that its mother was unfit to rear it, because she had become addicted to the intemperate use of spirituous liquors. The reply of Mrs. Mitchell to the return was to the effect that the children had been abandoned underpower of attorney without her knowledge or consent; that she had a right to them as the mother, even though the present custodian had better means of providing for them; that she had never tasted intoxiesting liquors until after marriage, and not then until her husband had frequently invited her to in the presence of associates. She charged that the husband was unfit to assume the care of children because he was an habitual drunkard and adulterer. No conclusion was reached, and the case was adjourned until after hearing the application of Mrs. Mitchell to the Circuit Court for temporary alimony. The original order of Judge Small placed the children in the custody of Mrs. Mitchell, but this was subsequently modified at parte so far as custody was concerned, and the child remains in charge of the grandfather until further order. return that the child was well cared for, and

THE WEATHER. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17.—For the Lake Regions, Middle States, and New England, northwest to southwest winds, stationary or higher temperature and pressures, partly cloudy or clear weather, and occasional light local

Time. Bar. The Bu. Wind. Rn. Wea. Stations. | Bar. | Thr. | Wind. | Rain West

ELGIN ITEMS.

ELGIN ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribusa.

ELGIN, Ill., Aug. 17.—Considerable uneasiness is manifested among the watch-factory operatives, 750 in number, by reason of a reported general reduction in wages of 30 to 25 per cent to take place on Sept. 1. Several hands, in anticipation of this "cut-down," have left the factory this week, and others are on the point of departing, and there is no doubt but that several hundred employes will quit work if the rumored reduction is made. It is not believed that any strike will occur; still, if any considerable number from one room leave suddenly, it will paralyze the operations of the factory until new hands can be obtained from the East, and owing to the very low wages paid here it would be almost impossible to induce skilled mechanics to come here from prosperous factories Eastward. Young women and girls are receiving \$1 per day and less, and a reduction of 25 per cent would compel them to seek some other employment. It was stated to-day, by a gentleman who knows, that the Elgin National Watch Company has paid no dividends for the past two years, and that stock has fallen from 110 to 70 during that period. We would rejoice if these statements were not true.

The burnt district is being already rebuilt.

CASUALTIES.

BURNED TO DEATH.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Special Disposed to The Tribune.

Rock Island, Ill., Aug. 17.—Advices have been received of a shocking affair in Lawrence County, at the farm of Mrs. Lewis, near Bridge port. The boiler of a steam threshing-machine exploded, throwing fiself near the separator upon a group of men, and setting fire to the separator and pile of straw. Four men were burned to death—James Bunian, Mills Abarnethy, M. Wells, and Mr. Tule. John Riber and Charles Conquay were seriously hurt by the boiler in its light, and three others slightly. Hundreds of men congregated from Bridgeport and Lawrenceville, where Court was in session, and atched the four bodies burn, the heat being so stense from the surrounding fire that no one pund get near for over three hours.

A FATAL FALL.

Special Dispatch to The Triume.

JOLIST, ill., Aug. 17.—Coroner McBride held an inquest yesterday at Mokena, on the body of Charles Grather, aged 63 years, who lived with his sister-in-law at that place. About 3 o'clock yesterday morning Grather arose from his bed, probably in his sleep, walked out of the room, and fell to the foot of a flight of stairs, his head striking the floor with such force as to cause instant death. The family were not aware of the accident until some two hours after it had occurred, when some of them on getting up discovered the body. Grather's head rested on the floor and his feet on the stairs. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

RAILROAD COLLISIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribung.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 17.—Two freight trains on the Wabash Railway collided near Antioch this morning at 5 o'clock, ditching a number of cars and smashing up two locomotives. Only one person was injured.—John M. Daniels, a brakeman, who had a leg broken. The wreck has now been cleared away.

To the Western Associated Press.

WALDER, N. Y., Aug. 17.—By a collision between two freight trains on the Eric Railway, this morning, Conductor Hurd had both legs cut off, and received severe internal injuries. RAILROAD COLLISIONS.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.
On. Citt, Pa., Aug. 17.—This afternoon at about 3 o'clock Charles S. Packer, agent for Sweet's Torpedo Company, of Franklin, Pa., formerly a freight conductor on the Atlantic & Great Western Rallway, while attempting to step from a box-car to the tender of a locomotive, fell between the cars and was badly mangled. He died at 6 p. m. He leaves a wife and two children.

WASHINGTON.

ent that the United States Has Gr Away Most of Its Arable Land-Corn and Jones-Consular-Mexican Trouble

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17.—Maj. Powel in charge of the geological survey of the Terri-tories, recently made a statement that there is but comparatively a small area of arable land now owned by the United States. This statement has been frequently controverted.

Maj. Powell is preparing for Congress, at the
direction of the Committee on Public Lands, an Maj. Powell is preparing for Congress, at the direction of the Committee on Public Lands, an accurate statement of this question, in which he will maintain his assertion. The results of his surveys will attract general attention. He divides the United States into three regions with respect to agriculture—the humid or arable, the sub-arid, and the arid. In the arable portion, which includes the country east of a line drawn from the eastern point of Lake Superior to the Gulf, the United States owns no lands not taken up. The belt of country \$50 miles in width, from Canada to the Gulf adjoining that belt on the west, is the sub-arid division. In this the United States owns a considerable quantity of land which may be cultivated by irrigation. West of that, in the immense arid belt extending from the Rocky Mountains into eastern California, only 2 per cent of the land can be cultivated, and of this per cent 1 per cent has already been taken up. Maj. Powell is preparing a land atlas of the entire country, in which arrable and timber lands

cent of the land can be cultivated, and of this per cent I per cent has already been taken up. Maj. Powell is preparing a land atlas of the entire country, in which arrable and timber lands are shown.

The Evening Ster has the following: "It is understood that if the resignation of A. B. Cornell as a member of the National Republican Committee is not forthcoming on the return of the Tresident, he is to be removed from his position of Naval Officer of the Port of New York.

"The resignation of J. Russell Jones, as Collector of the Port of Chicago, has already been asked for on account of his non-compliance with the President's order."

Secretary Evarts, it is said, intends to recommend to Congress that bereafter all vacancies in the consular service be filled by promotion. The Department is now engaged in the reassignment of the consular circus between the property vacancies, and to promote them would carry out the Civil-Service theories of the Admistration.

Gen. Matta, the Diaz Minister bere, has received a communication from the General commanding near Brownswille, in which it is said that effort is being made to capture the jail-breakers. Gen. Trevino is of opinion that the persons who attacked the jail are not Merican citizens, but outlaws, but that he will do all he can with his limited facilities.

Secretary McCormick says that he has no official knowledge of a misunderstanding between the members of the Syndicate. It is true that the funding of the 4 per cent bonds is not as rapid as expected when the negotiations were opened. The labor troubles appear to nave unsettled confidence in the bonds, and consequently the Department is not sending forward as many as had been provided for.

The Treasury Department has ordered an investigation of the alleged irregularities in the Custom-House at Norfolk, Va. A committee of experts left last night to examine the books. Acting Secretary McCormick says that the Government loss may not be as large as it was at first reported (\$50,000), but what is more important is t

of the Treasury has issued a circular saying:

In order to adjust numerous accounts to be opened for subscribers to the 4-per-cent loan upon the books of the Register of the Treasury, and to enable him to have prepared schedules upon which the first dividend upon registered bonds shall be paid becoming due the last of October next, it becomes necessary to close the books for transfer and exchange of bonds on the Sist of August. It is be closed for but fiften days prior to the payments of the books for this loan will be closed for but fiften days prior to the payments of quarterly dividends, as in the 5 and 4½ per cent family of the construction of the Sunday-schools of Evanston and New Trier Townships, to the number of thirteen, whose holiday it was.

The creditors of E. McKay, a leading boot and shoe dealer, virtually closed his store last night, though his cierk still holds the kcy.

Several strachments were levied on portions of the store during the afternoon, more are expected to-day, and he has no expectation of surviving the storm. His liabilities are \$7,000, and his nasets, counting between \$3,000 and \$4,000. There will be a meeting of his creditors at 10 of clock this morning. They already have a man in the store looking after the business. He thinks he would have worked out but, that, in his absence of a week to yink a sick sister at Detroit, enamies started the story that he had run away, though it was the first time he had.

CRAME.

A QUEER AFFAIR. PHILADELPHIA. Pa., Aug. 16.—Last 'night four persons entered a saloon in this city, an under the pretense of being Government of cers, insisted upon searching the premise One represented himself as a detective, wearly officer, and a third represented himself as a policeman. The proprietor refused to allow the men to inspect the premises without a warrant, when the fourth man of the party, a fat fellow, barred the door. The others then tried to handcuff the proprietor, Heim, and succeeded in placing the afpern so tightly around his wrists that a large well was raised upon one of them. Then followed a furious struggle, in which Heim was liberated by his friends. The assailants then ran. The crowd that had collected gave chase, and three of the men were caught, and the fourth, the one that had called himself an officer, escaped. To day the three arrested had a hearing, when it was discovered that one was a well-known Republican politician of this city, another United States Marshal Dunn, of Delsware, and the third Clerk of one of the Wilmington, Del, courts. The object of this strange proceeding does not appear, and the prominence of the accused, politically and officially, causes much speculation.

TRUBBLE IN DE CHURCH. Sr. Louis, Aug. 16.—William Costay, a ored man, produced a terrible commotion ne about 9 o'clock to-night by walking and, while services were progressing, drawing a revolver and firing three shots at his wife, one of which penetrated her chest, producing a mortal wound. There had heen trouble between them, and about 4 month ago Mrs. Costay left her husband, which led to the shooting to-

A BRAVE WOMAN.

Special Disputch to The Tribuns.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Aug. 17.—Thomas Coptello, of Flint, armed himself with an ax this tello, of Fint, armed himself with an ax this evening and attempted to cut his way into the apartments of his son, who, with his wife, occupied the same building, and threateued the hife of his daughter-in-law, who was alone. She met him with a revolver and fired two shots, one entering his head above the right eye. The woman gave herself up.

BURGLARY.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna. COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 17.—While holding or munion with the leaders of the unterr Put-in-Bay, burglars took possession as high carnival in John G. Thompson's res taking eliverware and other property, and turn-ing upside down the general arrangement of furniture and family wardrobe. They, however, overlooked some valuable jewelry. Loss over

Special Disputch to The Tribune. Executive Department show that Tennessee has eighty criminals running at large, most of them since 1875. The sums offered for their apprehension now aggregate \$20,000. Of the eighty, sixty are murderers.

EXPRESS ROBBERY.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.

McGrascon, Ia., Aug. 17.—At Decgrah y terday, a United States Express car was rob of a package, consigned to Bassett, Hunting Co., McGregor, containing \$500. J. C. F. Can bell, a brakeman on the Chicago, Milwaukee St. Paul Rauroad, was arrested upon suspicies.

THE DENMARK. NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The steamer Den libeled by the Government for the smuggling silks and laces by subordinate officers, sai to-night, the steamship Spain in the same if

A HORRIBLE CRIME. PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 17.—Early this morning J. Eckert threw his wife out of a window, after a quarrel, killing her instantly. She would have become a mother within two or three weeks.

HOMICIDE.

CHERRYFIELD, Me., Aug. 17.—Charles Lindsay, 20 years old, was shot dead last evening by a young man named Anderson. Lindsay was indulging in riotous conduct about a camping tent belonging to Anderson's mother. Anderson gave himself up. THE MAN-HUNT.

GALESBURG, Il., Aug. 17.—A large number of men are still in the Henderson woods, looking after the Gilson murderer, who is still at large, and, but for his present pursuers, likely to remain so.

ROBBING THE MAILS.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 17.—A. C. Branham, Postmaster at Monaskon, Lancaster County, Va.,
was arrested here to-day, charged with purloining money from the mails.

YELLOW FEVER.

NEW ORLEANS. Aug. 17.—At a meeting of the Board of Health the Secretary read the following letter:

"UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, HAVANA, Aug. 17, 1877.—Sir: Your letter of the Sist ult. is received, and I am able to inform you that the sanitary condition of this city is as satisfactory as could be expected, considering the season of the year and the excessively hot weather. Up to date twelve cases of yellow fever have been reported from on board four American and British vessels in the harbor. Of these, four cases have proved fatal. The remaining eight cases are in hospital, and will probably recover. In the civil hospitals of the city there are, so far as I can learn, about forty cases, which is comparatively a small number for the present month. There are other cases at the Military Hospital and in private practice, but I have not been able to ascertain the number. The disease may be considered epidemic to a limited extent, but of a mild type, compared with the former season. I am, sir, very respectfully,

Dr. Chopping stated that there was no sickness at the Quarantine Station, and that no cases of scarlet fever had occurred in the city or shipping.

Special Disputch to The Truesses.
BURLINGTON, Ia., Aug. 17.—The Republicans eld their County Convention here to-day and

TO RENDER THE LIVER ACTIVE

William Osgood Page, m Sixth avenue, New York, with stiffness and intense, times was unable to walk eceived on the Hudson Rive jury received on the Hudson River Ra-every remedy that skill or science without baselt. Guies Liniment Io monia gave instant relief and effects cure. For sale by all druggists.

BUSINESS NOTICES

For Catarrh and Hay Fever use Je equaled "French Catarrh Cure." Tria ples free to all. Office 70 State-st. Peri

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VEGETINE of our best physicians, but us in regard to its merit ar

VEGETINE,

VEGETINE,

Says a Boston physician, "Has no equal as parifier. Hearing of its many wonderfur after all other remedies had fulled, I vis aboratory, and convinced myself of its merit. It is prepared from barks, roots, has such of which is highly effective; and they a count of the control of the control

VEGETINE is acknowledged and recommended by ph and apothecaries to be the best purifier and or of the blood yet discovered, and thousand in its praise who have been restored to heal

PROOF.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

I HAVE FOUND

THE RIGHT MEDICINE. Bosron, Mass.—Mr. H. R. Steemas—Duan Scrittly only object in giving you this testimonial is to spread valuable information. Having been budly affected with Salt Rheum, and the whole surface of my skin being covered with pimples and eraptions, many of which caused me great pain and annoyance, and knowing it to be a blood disease. I took many of the advertised blood preparations, among which was any quantity of Sarasparilla, without obtaining any benefit until I commenced taking the Vegetine; and before I had completed the first bottle I saw that I had got the right medicine. Consequently I followed on with it until I had taken seven bottles, when I was pronounced a well man; and my skin is smooth, and entirely free from pimples and eruptions. I have never enjoyed so good health before, and I attribute it all to the use of Vegetine. To benefit those afficted with rhournalism, I will make mention asse of the Vegetine's wonderful power of curing us of this acute complaint, of which I have suffered so intensely.

Past. Ag't Mich. C. R. R., No. 69 Washington—s., Boston.

VEGETINE Prepared by

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

H. R. STEVENS, Beston, Mass.

THE SEASIDE LIBRARY 22. THE SQUIRE'S LEGACY, by Mary Oscill Range.
24. "IT IS NEVERS TOO LATE TO MEETO," by
25. LADY DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE OF MEETO," by
26. LADY DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE OF T

ADVERTISERS

e to Win Secretary Evaria, Attorney-General be the guests of bbath. The Fres-turday, Saturday given by the Pre-

te them to Window opportunity to serve seenery in the State.

7.—The President House at 9:30 the small town twelve the residence of out 5 to Brattleboro, at which reception. A few Hayes returned to a reception at Mr. ent was most enlarge concourse of

in companies, \$570, \$1,497,519; total siums taken out of panies since 1860 is this sum the Amer-vithdraw from doing

PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.

THE CAMPAGNA.

the, and were to the lagrard, for they do not hesitate to good him as they would an out. The harvest in the Roman Campagaa usually begins about the 201. of June, and, according to some old citstom, about be completed in eleven days. The harvesters hire themselves out for that time for the verstened pay of 21 oc 26 france, according to the demand for labor. He gan finish the work in less time, they receive their hire all the same; if it takes more than eleven days, they are paid at the same rate for the extra time. But, knowing the amount of work a man. But, knowing the amount of work a man of across of corn and the number of across of corn the extra time. But, knowing the amount of work as man of a sense of corn and the number of across of corn and are called, there outled to the number of across of the corn of the co

SENATOR MORTON.

Special Dispects to The Pribate.

TYDIAWAPOLIS, Ind., Aux. 17.—A dispatch from Richmond says Senator Morton rested better last night than any time since his illness, and his physicians feel greatly encouraged.

From the Hon. T. Dr. RADWAY'SR.R.R.R

New York, Jan.4, 1

R. R.

NOT ONE HOP The Only Pain

Scroop and pure Rich Blood-Jacons of P. Weight-Clear Skin and Beautiful Co. of P. DR. RADWAYS

Sarsaparillian Resolve

Every Day an Increase in No. Weight is Seen and Poli THE GREAT BLOOD PURI

Tumor of Twelve Yes Cured by Radway's B

AN IMPORTANT LETTE

Ave Amon. Mich., April 20, 1876—Kinstrie I have been taking year to variat tumors or the automater of the latest post of the la

We are well acquainted with a cetimable lady, and very because means of seiting many betties of druggiess of Ann Arbot, to penso we have heart of we have heart of

DR. RADWAYS REGULATING Perfectly testeless of the pure remains purity and purity

BAILBOADS. Why the Roads Are Unable to De-clare Dividends.

heir Barnings Baten Up by Rel Fast Freight Lines, Etc. tr. Carrett Cives Some Facts Regard-ing the Baltimore & Ohio.

he Live Stock Trouble—Checking the Outting of Preight Rates.

the money out on the management of bare no ending. To explain it satisfactorily its necessary provided to stirred custom, are the store as the second provided to stirred custom, are the second provided to stirred custom, are the second provided to stirred custom, are the second provided to stirred custom, large wholessie houses like Field Co., Stort are the larger houses like Field Co., Stort are the control of the house like Field Co., Stort are the control of the house of the latter & Co., Stort are the control of the house of the latter & Co., Stort are the control of the house of the house of the control of th

Q.—What proportion of your passenger and the proportion to this inquiry, because there make exact answer to this inquiry, because there make exact answer to this inquiry, because there are many of the expenses, such as wear of the tracks and machinery, etc., which can only be estimated. The general results of our management for mated. The general results of our management for some or years about the branches cast of the ing our main stem and the branches cast of the branches, passenger and freight, to be about 56 per branches, passenger and freight, to be about 56 per cent. On other other of our roads, the working expenses revenues.

Q.—Then of this 1, 26 cents about 56 per cent is cost and 44 profit? A.—It would be, provided it is assumed that passenger service does not cost us in proportion to the earnings received more than proportion to the earnings received more than treight service. Our passenger-trains, however, are relatively more expensive.

Q.—What is your opinion on that point? A.—That the cost of the uassenger service is proportionately greater, arising from the higher speed, and consequent increase of wear of tracks and machinery.

Q.—Does not the true answer to that depend on the passenger.

q.—What is your opinion on that point? A.—

q.—Yhat is your opinion on the higher speed, more liability to accide a from the higher speed, more liability to accide a from the higher speed, more liability to accide a from the higher speed, and consequent increase of wear of tracks and machinery.

q.—Does not the true answer fo that depend on the relative price thraged for freight and posen, it is not true in the rates on freight and posen, it is not true in the rates on freight and posen, it is not true in the rates on freight and posen, it is not true in the rates on freight and posen, in the rates for passeners of the relative price that the rates for passeners of the relative price that the rates for passeners of the relative price that the rates for passeners of the relative price that the passenger relative price the proportion of freight price worked upon the seathed so looking to the price work the passenger relative price the proportion of freight price worked upon the seathed so looking to the price work the passenger relative price that the passenger relative price the proportion of freight price work and price that the passenger relative price that the passenger relative price the proportion of freight price work and price that the passenger relative price price that the passenger relative price price

HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH.

THE LIVE-STOCK TROUBLES. Most of the Managers and General Ereight
Agents who were attending the live-stock meeting in this city last Thursday have left for their ed that there was no cause for the complaints of the St. Louis roads that the Chicagoans had been cutting the rates, and the latter have proven conclusively by facts and figures that they have maintained the rates all along. It is claimed that some cutting had been done-by the Grand Trunk and the Boston & Albany Rail coads, but the Chicago roads cannot be blamed or held responsible for the doings of those ines. Or held responsible for the doings of those ines. It has come to the coast of the chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad is therefore with having taken on one occasion live charged with having taken on one occasion live stock from St. Louis rates than tariff figures, stock from St. Louis rate than tariff figures, but this road was ignored in the formation of the St. Louis pool, and is therefore at liberty to make such rates as it chooses. The managers of this road state, however, that they have no intention of violating the rates at St. Louis, intention of violating the rates at St. Louis show the other St. Louis roads what they can do if the Wabash and other lines come to Quindo if the Wabash and other lines come to Quindo if the Wabash and other lines come to Quindo if the Wabash and other lines come to Quindo if the Wabash and other lines come to Quindo if the Wabash and other lines come to Quindo if the Wabash and other lines come to Quindo if the Wabash and other lines come to Quindo if the Wabash and other lines come to Quindo if the Wabash and other lines come to Quindo if the Wabash and other lines come to Quindo if the Wabash and other lines come to Quindo if the Wabash and other lines come to Quindo if the Wabash and other lines come to Quindo if the Wabash and other lines come to Quindo if the Wabash and other lines come to Quindo if the Wabash and other lines come to Quindo if the Wabash and other lines come to Quindo if the Wabash and other lines come to Quindo if the Wabash and other lines and the line and the line

CUTTING FREIGHT RATES MADE CUTTING FREIGHT RATES MADE ODIOUS.
It was rumored yesterday that Mr. Albert Fink, Commissioner of the New York pool, has given orders to the agents of the roads belong-

Fink, Commissioner of the New York pool, has given orders to the agents of the roads belonging to the pool to give no more business to the Wabash Road, where it can be avoided, until that road has made satisfactory explanations of the charges brought against it that it had violated the regular tarilf rates. It is to be hoped that the rumor is true, for business cutting of the indiscriminate by some of the lines be stopped. The charge has often been made that the New York Central Railroad was winking at the confirmation of the Western roads to do with the opposition of the Western roads to do with the opposition of the Western roads to Mr. Fink's plan of dividing the business from Mr. Fink has taken the ern connections. If Mr. Fink has taken the step reported above, it will do much towards step reported above, it will do much towards dispelling the idea that the New York pool is showing favoritism to some of its Western connections, and the complaints about bad faith, etc., will become much less frequent.

VANDERBILLT'S GIFT.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Ang. 17.—The employes of the New York Central & Hudson River Road will soon get the benefit of the \$100,000 promised them by William H. Vanderbit. The amount was to be divided ratably according to their position on the pay-roll among all the employes, excenting executive and departmental officers,

was to be divided ratably according to their position on the pay-roll among all the employes, excepting executive and departmental officers, and such as were not directly engaged in operating the road. The apportionment of this sum was placed in the hands of isaac P. Chambers, the General Auditor. He has completed it, and says that, out of the has completed it, and says that, out of the has completed it, and says that, out of the has completed it, and says that, out of the has completed it, and says that, out of the has completed it, and says that, out of the has completed it, and says that, out of the has completed it, and says that, out of the has completed it, and says that, out of the same in the same

SARATOGA.

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SARATOGA.

N. Y., Aug. 17.—At the annual meeting of the managers and others interested in Southern and Southwestern railroads, E. W. Cole, President of the Nashville, Chattanoga & St. Louis Railroad, was reappointed Chairman, and F. R. Scott, President of the Richmond & Petersburg Railroad, was responsed Secretary. A general Committee was appointed Secretary. A general Committee was appointed to report on various topics of railroad, was management to the meeting to be held way management to the meeting to be held here Aug. 15, 1879.

Ca. B. & Q.

C., B. & Q.

Boston, Aug. 17.—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Directors to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. THE BLACK HILLS BOAD.

Apoctal Disposits to The Tribuse.

OMAHA, Aug. 17.—A bill in equity was filed tolay in the United States Circuit Court here to have

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

LAPATETE, Ind., Aug. 17.—An old lady,
LAPATETE, Ind., Aug. 17.—An old lady,
robably 60 years of age, Muscle & Bloomington probably 60 years of age, threw herself under a train on the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad at Hillisburg, Clinton County, this afternoon. The caboose car ran over her neck, killing her instantly. The conductor had refused to carry her any farther. She had no money. She had a satchel filled with clothes, and a bottle of medicine, Her name is supposed to have been Weils. She was in Lafayette Wednesday, and telegraphed to friends at Chatsworth, Ill.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Aug. 17.—At West Liberty, yesterday, a maiden lady named Lydia Edwards, aged over 43 years, committed suicide by polsoning. An inquiry this evidentily being the cause of the act. She came to West Liberty two years ago, and was highly espected. At the inquest, Nelson Bowlaby testified that he had kept company with her, and had promised to marry her as soon as he got a divorce from his present wife.

CORRECTION.

St. Louis, Aug. 17.—The statement in these dispatches, a day or two ago, that the Franklin Insurance Company of Wheeling; the Old Dominion, of Richmond, Va.; the Residence, of Cleveland; the Homestead, of Watertown, N. Y.; and the Missouri Valley Life, of Leavenworth. Kan., had been debarred from worth. Kan., had been debarred from further doing business in this State further doing business in this State proves to have been incorrect. State Insurance-proves to have been incorrect. State Insurance-proves to have been debarred, withdraw that these Companies voluntarily withdraw that these Companies voluntarily withdraw that these Companies voluntarily withdraw their business from Missouri, and were not determed, as previously stated. The original report was based upon a statement made in one of our prominent journals, and was supposed to be correct. CORRECTION.

CATTLE-PLAGUE.

Apeciel Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DUNDER, Kane Co., Ill., Aug. 17.—A strange new disease has appeared among the cows in this section, which proves quite fatal in its attacks. The victims are among those cows which have recently given birth to calves, and, thus far, it has been impossible to cure it. The symptoms first appear along the spine, and soon reach the head, when death ensues. Several darlies have lost cows, and perhaps two dozen deaths have occurred thus far, the disease only deaths have occurred thus far, the disease only having appeared a few days since. S. W. having appeared a few days since.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 17.—Arrived, the steamer Victoria, from Boston.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 17.—Arrived, the steamer Britannie, from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 17.—Arrived, the Scandinavian, from Baltimore.

WELCOMED.

VELCOMED.

CINCINKATI, O.; Aug. 17.—The return of the Hon. Fred Hassurek from a lengthy European tour was made the gain occasion at the Folksblatt office to night. Mr. Hassurek was present-led with a beautiful gold watch by his fellow-laborers on that paper, and a good time generally enjoyed.

OBITUARY.

DAVENFORE, I.a., Aug. 17.—Mrs. William Renwick, wife of one of the leading lumber manufacturers of the dity, died very suddenly this morning, in the 44th year of her age. Mrs. Renwick was universally esteemed as a talented and worthy lady, and her decease causes wide regret. She had but recently returned from an extended European tour.

AGAINST CHINAMEN.

KEELY'S NEW MACHINE.

having been two years in process of erection, and was twice reconstructed with other metal, because the two first choices of the inventor toy copper tabes. A globe of cast steel, four feet in diameter on the outside, holds only twelve gallons. The centre cavity is in a shell of nine inches thickness. The perpendicular tubes that reach from sloot to ceiling, as the other end of the machine, have a central chamber of three inches diameter, the surrounding metal being three inches thick, and outside of it, one above the other, the pipe. The copper tabes appear to be one-fourth and one-half inches in diameter, but the aperture in their centre in the growth of the machine is now complete. Mr. Keely is giving exhibitions of its force, registering pressure to the square inch, and is testing its strength before he applies the power to farge engines. First, he began to register a pressure upon the grauge, which will register a pressure of 11,500 pounds to the square inch. He made nine tests, and with red-twentieths suspension of the water column and tree-twentieths suspension of the water column and pressure to the inch, and had to shut off the pressure because the produced 11,000 pounds pressure to the inch, and had to shut off the pressure because the acquired would not stand more. The condensing apparatus into which the vapor is discharged is a cylinder that holds three gallons of water, and a cylinder that holds three gallons of water, and a cylinder that holds three gallons of water, and a cylinder that holds three gallons of water, and a cylinder that holds three gallons of water, and a cylinder that holds three gallons of water, and a cylinder that holds three gallons of water, and a cylinder that holds three gallons of water, and a cylinder that holds three gallons of water, and a cylinder that holds three gallons of water, and a cylinder that holds three gallons of water, and a cylinder that holds three gallons of water, and a cylinder that holds three gallons of the discharge of a twenty-inch, properties and the produce the cylinder of the gallons of the discharge of a twenty-inch properties of the gallons of the discharge of a twenty-inch prope

THE LOST CHILD.

OMANA, Neb., Aug. E. —To trace of the lost child of S. C. Rose, of Herman, has yet been discovered. The country has been thoroughly scoured by hundreds of men, and a reward of \$500 offered for her return, or for any information that will lead to her recovery.

LIGHTNING.

ERTH, Pa., Aug. 17.—Lightning this morning struck the residence of ex-Congressman Curtis, tearing a large hole in the roof and passing tearing a large hole in the roof and passing tearing a large hole in the roof and passing tearing a large hole in the roof and passing tearing a large hole in the roof and passing tearing a large hole in the roof and passing tearing a large hole in the roof and passing tearing a large hole in the roof and passing tearing a large hole in the roof and passing the Fourth of July prevailed for a time.

THE WAR OF THE 'PATHIES.

The Balton of The Tribuna.

Chicago, Ang. 16.—It is very evident that John C. Waters, M. D., writer of an article on Homeopathic Medicine, in your issue of this date, is an Allopath, and consequently prejudiced. Like all others of his school, he shuts his eyes against seeing any virtue in the treatment of disease by Homeopathy, and endeavors ment of disease by Homeopathy, and endeavors to poison the minds of others against it by overy possible means. He looks with horror possible means. He looks with horror possible means. He looks with horror to the looks which horror possible means. He looks with horror possible means. The looks with horror to the looks which horror possible means. The looks with horror to the looks which horror possible means. The looks with horror to the looks which he looks which looks which looks looks

Da. Radway—I have had opened oversee and bowies. All the decimal on help for it. I tried everythem to help for the help for

PRICE,

Ds. Ranway Kind Sir: I tally you again. My health is greatly your medicises. Three of the gone and the fourth is health as sell improving, and my cash have had a great man cash tall the wooderful cure your measure from Canada.

Judge Hedgett's cour should not be pronout was not be ground. I was in the custody of indovernment was not was taken while I was Seriff. On the 28th amino was taken white I was taken white the Sheriff's the evening, and too his baggy demanding along and lavy on the best salling him when who the President as everybody and the particular made the particular made the particular made the particular made with the particular made with the particular made with the particular made with the particular of the sall particular of the salling being made with the Sheriff's of moving the particular of the salling made a decrease had a right wing two Sheriff and brings made a decrease had a right wing two Sheriff and the salling made a decrease had a right wing two shed a rig

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LETTER.

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nt. and that he had exercised it in sting what the speaker had said to see is not." he continued, "an into affidavit, except that he did yoffice with an execution, and that said his business with me." hort pause, Mr. Garrick proceeded to sion of what he had said to Mr.

in the occasion that when Mason remon-with him be told nim that Hesing had see him, and found great fault on ac-title levy having been made on the smill, in which he was larrely interested, nodes or any demand having been He told him that Hesing had been have, and had plainly insinuated that had been made by the Sheriff out of spite toward him. He told Mr. Mason replied to Hesing by saying that himself for the deputy who had made yiew anything of his having any in-in-the mill, and to give him a reasonable of matters up, he offered to postpone about ten days, and did so postpone it, horized specifically by the statutes under suntances. He went on to say to the ad specifically by the statutes under tances. He went on to say to the at the sale was again postponed at of Hesing's attorney, and had again such by order of court for the reason cturn on the summons, which had under Agnew, was not according to

ce to the allegation about Hesing in-in in the matter of the Protection are Company, Mr. Garrick said there a whatever in it. Hesing had never a nostpone proceedings in the case, in any way attempted to influence any way attempted to influence de any request whatever of that contrary, he said, there had been ing on the Company's goods, for hour after the plaintiffs had filed ond, the effects of the Company utill's custody, and so remained dan was superseded by the Re-

the birth they could get along, all they thought they could get along, albert they were in trouble, and satisfy the said and the public, and that they intended to give the said that they could not do without it. Idvarid, the Secretary, who was in Philadesia, and had been telegraphed for, and was guest in thirty six or forty-eight hours. I with it. Garrick and asked him to tell the tarty is whom the execution was given not a liver the Company hastily,—to make the large to whom the execution was given not a liver the Company hastily,—to make the large the could not, avoid making the large the could not, avoid making the large the could not. Avoid making the large the could not avoid making the large the could not. Avoid making the large the could not avoid making the large that it close the doors, and not to make weed solure in the matter. I stated the said have been done under any circumstances, that the sheriff had no disposition to outly any one. That was all the conversation I will like Garrick about that execution.

A to THE OFFIRE ONE,

I was it is the said the conversation I was the sheriff had no will tell you why:

I was a fact to me as all the conversation I was have a fact when I was in trouble, but a strain and the law required, the said the saving it on me as the law required, the same of william H. Jenkins, the former was serving it on me as the law required, the same of william H. Jenkins, the former was saving to me as the law required, the same of the law required on the said of the pronounced upon me; and on the That summons was returned on a of June. On the 19th I was in the set of June. On the 19th I was in the set of June. On the 19th I was in the set of June. On the 19th I was in the set of June, 1877, an alias extended the 19th I was not amended. And default while I was in the custody of the set of June, 1877, an alias extended the 19th I was not amended. And default while I was in the custody of the set of June, 1877, an alias extended the machinery of a mill, but it is where the mill was located or resident of the Company was body knows, mill machinery is a real estate; and on color and the set of June, 1877, and 1877, and

nty Partells, in conversation with a conversation with a convery much: said he had on him; that he had told him that he wanted to save some was to be removed. All the the mill is very heavy, and the engine and so in. It couldn't be removed in a wantel have committed largement it, since the Connecticut anottage on it. amorted it, since the Connecticut
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-63, 64, 65, 66, 72, 76, 78, 79, and 80. Nearly all of Vols. 71 and 75, and about half of Vol. 67. The halance, the Secretary is assured, will be delivered within a few days.

MARINE NEWS.

Clearances—Prop Bavidson, Chicago; prop Michigan, Au Bable; prop Empire State, Chicago, 100 hris salt, 160 bris cemsut; prop Toledo, Chicago, marchandias; sche Champion, Chicago, 1, 150 tons coal, schr Light Guard, Saginaw; schr H. D. Rood, Fremont; schr H. B. Moore, Detroit, 200 tons coal; schr J. E. Beiley, Toledo; schr Midnight, Saginaw; barge Favorite, Chicago; barge J. E. Sparrow, Saginaw; barge Sagnaw, Hay City, 460, 000 ft lumber,
Vessels passing Fort Colborne Lock for the twenty-four hours ending 6 o'clock, Aug. 16; Westward—Props Europe, Montreal to Toledo; Africa, Hamilton to Detroit; City of Conson', Ogensburg to Chicago, Barke G. West to Singston, no orders; London, to No Nay, O.; Mowatt Gulnor, do to Tiedo; Magellan, St. Catherines, do; J. S. Austin, Kingston, to Traverse Bay; Canada, do to Alpena; W. Keller, Ogdensburg to Erie; P. C. Leithoa, Charlotte to Chicago; William Homa, Cawago to do; Dlasing Star, do to Detroit; schra Genifier, Collina Bay, no order; Starling and Gueiph, Toronto to Black River; Elvina and Corican Oswego to Toledo; Albacors, Port Delhousie to do; Tom Sissms, Ogdensburg to Cleveland; Undune, Hamilton to do; Marysburg, Toronto to Black River; N. Hunter, Cobourg, no orders.

Eastward—Props Granite State and Lowell, Toledo to Ogdensburg; barkeno, Chicago to do; Arcadia, do to Montreal; Dromedary, Detroit to do; Alma, Munro to Toledo; Abercora, Grand Haven to Ogdensburg; barkes J. C. Woodruff, Toledo to Kingston; T. R. Merrit, Bay City to do; schrs Saylark, Toledo to Kingston; Acadia, Cleveland to Toronto.

THE CANAL.

Bridgefort, Ill., Ang. 17.—Arrived—Refrigerator, Willow Springs, 110 tons ice: Alaska, Willow Springs, 50 tons ice; Josie, LaSalle, 1,600 bu corn; Monitor, Morris, 5,900 bu corn; 7,500 bu corn; Monitor, Monitor, Monitor, 10,000 ft siding; Ilidora, Henry, 4,340 ft lumber, 4,000 ft siding; Ilidora, Henry, 4,340 ft lumber, 5,500 posts; First National, Johnstand Biro's Bridge, 2,856 ft lumber, 125 shingles; Levisthan, LaSalle, 10,000 ft lumber, 50 bris salt.

Bridgefort, Ill., Aug. 17.—Arrived—Dr. Hanley, Morris, 2,000 bu cais, 1,100 ba seed; Sligo, Willow Springs, 40 tons ice.
Cleared—Frop Ed. Heath, LaSalle, 175 bris salt; Andrew Jackson, LaSalle, 100 tons coal; Jack Robertson, LaSalle, 6,000 shingles, 25 bris lime, 95 bris salt; Merchant, LaSalle, 13,000 feet lumber; Gen. McClellan, Morris, DuPass, and Joliet, 200 bris salt; Merchant, LaSalle, 12,000 feet lumber; Gen. McClellan, Morris, DuPass, and Joliet, NAUTICAL, MISHAPS.

NAUTICAL MISHAPS. Full particulars of the burning of the prop City of Madison will be found in another part of The Thibune. The Captain and error are very indigment at the alleged penurious conduct of P. V. Wilmer, one of the owners of the propeller, and the carelessness of the Second Engineer, James McWhorter, whose carelessness nearly cost them all their lives.

Wednesday night, but was released without injury.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—The local market was fairly active at 3½@4c for corn or type to Buffalo, and oats were taken at 3½c. Vessels were chartered for 80,000 bu wheat, 450,000 bu corn, 45,000 bu oats, and 62,000 bu rye. To Buffalo—Schrs Bolivia, Clara Parker, D. S. Austin, and Winona, corn at 4c; schrs G. C. Cooper, Annie Sherwood and barge Gordon Campbell, corn at 3½c; schr Thoa, Parsons, cuts at 3½c; props Dean Bichmond and Pountain Chty, wheat and corn on through rate. To Sarnia—Barge Guiding Star, wheat on through rate. To Collingwood—Schr John Miner, corn on through rate. To Kingston—Schr R. Morwood, corn at 6½c; prop City of Toledo, wheat at 9c. In the afternoon the C. Paige, corn, and Hurlbut and Two Fannies, rye at 4c, and Keichum, Rutter, and J. R. Bentley, corn on private terms—3½c, probably.

port Huron.

Special Disputation of the State—came to a was not acquainted with the Company, and he was iff would move out the furnishe Gompany, and he was inf would move out the furnishe Gompany, and he was inf would move out the furnishe Gompany, and he was inf would move out the furnishe Gompany, and he was inf would move out the furnishe Gompany, and he was inf would move out the furnishe Gompany, and he was inf would move out the furnishe Gompany, and he was inf would move out the furnishe Gompany, and he was infinitely many the grant of the Gompany of the Gompany, and he was infinitely many the Gompany, and he was infinitely many the Gompany of the Gompany, and he was infinitely many the Gompany of the Gompany Wind, north, gentle. Weather fine.

BAYFIELD'S BAD CHART. BAYFIELD'S BAD CHART.

An American exchange yesterday said it was possible the Cumberiand would reach the Sault yet. But it is now beyond all doubt that the vessel has sunk; slipped off the rock into deep water, and disappeared. It is not supposed the insurance companies will do anything with her, at present at least. Concerning the vessel striking, an examination shows that Bayfield's chart marks the spot where she struck with sixty feet of water. The lately-isaued American charts mark the spot shoal, with rock. It is also the fact the vessel was sailed according to Bayfield's (the Canadian) chart, the only one on board.—Torento Globs, 18th.

MARQUETTE.

Special Disputes to The Tribune.

Manquertz, Mich., Aug. 17.—Arrived, prop Superior, schrs Shawnee, Erile, Cleared, props H. B. Tuttle, J. S. Fay, Forest City; schrs G. H. Ely, D. P. Rodes, Harvey H. Brows, Fayette Brown. Passed down, props St. Louis, Annie L. Craig, Weather fine.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

ERIE. Ps., Aug. 17.—Arrival, sohr Mary. Departures, prop Winslow, bark Red, White and Blue, schrs Laura Bell, Willie Kellar, Sam Flirt, A. B. Moore, Kenosha.

Blue, schrs Laurs Bell, Willie Kellat, sam Falla, A. B. Moore, Kenosha.

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NAVIGATION NOTES.

CRICAGO,—Capt. Malloy takes Capt. Musry's place on the tug Burton.....There were but few cargoes on the lumber market yesterday....The schr G. G. Cooper is at Doolittle's undergoing repairs that will fit her for the grain trade....The schr George W. Adams carried 128,060 bu oats, instead of 140,000, as stated yesterday....Shippers buildesed the vessel agents yesterday, and got rates down 4c on corn in several charters,...

Capt. Jonnson takes command of the schr Queen of the West, which goes into commission after a lay-up of three seasons.... The Goodrich steamers are doing a large passenger and freight business. Numerous quantities of luscious St. Joe peaches are daily brought over on the Corona... The rates of insurance on grain are now as follows: From Chicago to Sarais 35 cents per \$100: to Bot-falo, 50 cents per \$100: to Owergo and Kingston. 65 cents; to Ordensburg. 75 cents: to Montreal. \$1.00... Capt. Channon and Mr. Graham, owners of the lost schr Grace A. Channon, have placed damages at \$15, 277.50 in their libel filed in the Admirality Court. The sturr Favorite has been bonded, pending the trial.

Other Postra.—The value of the schr Mather, sunk by the Mary Cooley, was \$42,000... The marine man of the Detroit *Pree Press is looking for the thief who stole his \$30 field-glass the other day.... The question which mariners are asking is, how are they to get vessels above the Cleveland viaduct after the bridge has been completed.—Give it up. The Eric Dispatch says Capt. George L. Hogg has been transferred from the schr Annie Sherwood and placed in command of the processive to the coalers coming and going. We have heard of a demand reaching here from Detroit for propellers for wheat to Montreal, st a fair rate, but 40 not know the figures. It is firmly beld, how-sver, by all sailors that rates are bound to go up.

PORT OF CHICAGO. for the twenty-four hone; ending at 10 o clock in might;

Arnivals—Stim's Corona, St. Joseph, sundries; Cl. cago, Manitowoc, sundries; Alpena, Munkercon, and ries; propa Messenger, Benton Habora, Munkercon, et al. care and the sundries; Renton Harbor, sundries; Renton Harbor, sundries; Harbor, sundries; Harbor, sundries; Harbor, sundries; Harbor, sundries; Harbor, sundries; Clematis, Peshtigo, Burdies, Harbor, sundries; Clematis, Peshtigo, sundries; Milliander; Monsey, Sundries; Clematis, Peshtigo, sundries; Milliander; Monsey, Sundries; Milliander; Monsey, Sundries; Milliander; Milliand

GOV. HAMPTON.

GREENBRIER WRITE SULPRIER SPRIERS, W. Vs., Aug. 16.—Wade Hampton, and Gov. Matthews of West Virginia, were serenaded to-night by the First Virginia Regiment. Col. Bradley T. Johnston in command. Col. Johnston, in a short and eloquent address, spoke for the cittsen-soldiers. Gov. Matthews in response introduced Gov. Hampton. He informed the South Carolina Governor that this was an assemblage of Republicans and Democrats. In some of the commanies before him were men who wore the Hlue, and others who wore the Gray. They join in this demonstration of respect for the man of the Palmetto State who is pre-sminently the representative of the spirit of Reconciliation and Pesce.

Gov. Hampton received an enthusiastic greeting. After expressing his thanks for the compliment, he touched upon the struggle in South Carolina. "Now, thank God! she is no longer the Frostrate State, but the Palmetto State of old!" It was his pride that the victory was won without appealing to force. It was the result of the harmonious union of black and white. Gov. Matthews has told us that in the regiment before us are men who wore the Gray and others who wore the Blue. I am glad to see then Blue; but I used to give them as warm a welcome as I could. I am glad to see this spirit of fraternity. I am glad to see them here, shoulder to shoulder, under one flag and one Constitution. [Cheers.]

"The conservative feeling of the South finds fit flustration in the union of the brave boys of the North and South. I am rejoiced to know that, while riot and bloodshed has raged at the North, the South has remained peaceful and lawabiding, looking not only to the preservation of order in her States, but expressing in an unmistakable manner her solicitude for the safety of the National Capital, and her desire to be of service to the National Government. [Applause.] Thousands of men in South Carolina indicated to me their willingness to go North and south a part with South Carolina, regard Louisiana as you do Massachusetta, and you will find no men in the Unio

THE TRIBUNE, CROPS, AND BUSINESS,

To the Editor of The Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 16.—You want to punch
up the proper parties who distribute (or are supposed to) THE TRIBUNE on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, west of Burlington,
Ia. I tried, on my way to this place, three or
tours (perhans more) times, at different Is. I tried on my way to this place, three or four (perhaps more) times, at different stations, when the trains arrived, to get The Tribunz; but the supply had "gin out." Now, The Tribunz is not the only paper in the United States, nor even in Chicago (for I saw one copy of the Post, an old one); but, when a Chicago man away from home wants The Tribunz, all his other wants become as nothing, and he is apt to look at the small newsboy with wildness in his eyes, while he asks in deep tones why in the name of goodness gracious he don't have more Tribunzs. This ought not to be thusly, and I know you will see to it.

Crops from Burlington west are fair in small grain; but corn is extremely backward, owing to wet weather in the early part of the season but, with the present fine weather and late frost, will pan out far more than many interested people predict. West of Creston it interested people predict. West of Creston it is a great deal better, and the new oats and wheat are heavy in weight to the bushel.

The business-men are more hopeful, and I prophesy that Iowa, and more especially Nebraska, will give us a trade this fall that will open the eyes of the Chicago dealers, as well as help out their bank accounts.

OVER-PRODUCTION.

FALL RIVER, Mass.. Aug. 17.—The Manufacturers' Board of Trade has indefinitely postponed the project of running on abort time, the large majority being confident of the ability to carry cloths till the market improves.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. UNION SQUARE THEATRE CO. LAST TIME OF SMIKE. LASTTIME of MISS MULTON
AND LAST NIGHT OF
MISS Clara Morris.

MISS CHAPR MOPPIS,
MONDAY, Aug. 20, will be produced first time in
America, a powerful romantic drama entitled
PAUL GRAUDET,
Altered and adapted from the French by John Farselle,
with a powerful cast, including Mr. James O'Nelli, Mr.
John Farselle, Mr. Louis James, Mr. M. W. Leffingwell, Mr. Quigley, Mr. Collina, Mr. Moore, Miss Bijou
Heron, Mrs. Tannehlli, and others.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE. SERAPHINE. Every Night and Saturday Matines.

AN EXCELLENT PLAY. PINELY ACTED. Universally Praised by the Public and Best Critics. If you admire a truly good play don't fall to see SERAPHINE. TWENTY-THIRD-ST. GROUNDS.

BASE BALL. ST. LOUIS VS CHICAGOS. PRIDAY, Aug. 17, SATURDAY, Aug. 18.

YACHT RACE. THE STEAMER JOHN SHERMAN. having been selected as Judges Boal, will-leave Clark street bridge at 1 D. m. sharp, calling for passengers south of Exposition Briding at 1:15. Fare, O. c. c. This being the Judges Boat, we mast leave of the GAY of VAS NOOMAN, Proprietors. PROGRAMME OF LAKE EXCURSIONS FOR ONE WEEK, ON THE JOHN SHEEMAN,
Saturday, Aug. 18-Tacht Race at 1 p. m.; on the lake at 7:10 g. Jo. Racine, Wankowan, and Michigan City, round trip, 51; all others, round trip, 50c.

LINEN COLLARS. KEEP'S COLLARS Four-ply, all linen. Very best quality. \$1.50 per der 6 for 75c. 178 East Madison-st. SUMMER RESORTS.

POR SEPTEMBER,

BY CELIA'S ARBOR

By Walter Besant and James Rice,

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CHARLES RIVER. (With two Hiustrations.) By John Trowbridge.

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TYROL AND THE TYROLESE. (With four Hiustrations.) By E. S. Padel.

LLUSTRATIONS: A Difficult Feas in Dancing: Lifting the Dancer; Gathering Wild Grass; Robbing the Eagle's Nest.

TO BE DEAD. A Poem. By Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt.

ETON COLLEGE. As it is in 1877. (With three Hiustrations.) By Charles E. Pascoe.

LLUSTRATIONS: View of Eton College; Lower School: The Playing-Field.

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THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS. rector C. C. Jackson, of the United ty, and family, are in the city, and are at the residence of Amos T. Hali, No.

Michigan Legislature will make their riers at the Tremont House Monday, way north, instead of at the Grand lotel, as heretofore announced. emperature yesterday, as observed by optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBURE), was at 8 a.m., 77 deg.; 10 a.m., 77; 3 p. m., 78; 7 p. m., 72. Barometer , 20.04; 7 p. m., 28.83.

ung Schiffbauer received the entire load throat. A large hole, which hied prowas made, and the load lodged in the left er, miraculously passing the jugular and large veins. He was removed to the Hospital for treatment, but the surare unable to say whether he will live or

It was Jim Root that a TRIBUNE reporter m

"I am here," said Jim Root.
"We all thought you were in Springfield atending to your duties as a member of the
loard of Equalization."

in spirit. My Committee could do until tabulated statements antil tabulated statements were made."
show has Cook County for fair play his time!"
"A good show. The Board seems to be a ody of fair-minded men. I believe justice will be a long and complicated job, at our people must hold themselves in pa-

Ecole Polytechnique, have to serve one year in the ranks and are then transferred to the reserve. All Frenchmen, wherever domiciled, are subject to this law, for France recognizes no such theory of citizenship as prevails in America, and the consequence of the passage of this law is that a number of young Frenchmen located in Chicago have been notified that they are subject to the law. M. Carrey, Vice-Consul de France, was interrogated yesterday as to the number of young men corang under the law in Chicago, but pleaded his official position. "You can understand, mon ami, that such communications as I may receive from the Executive Department of the French Republic are sacred. I regret (this with a deprecatory shrug of the shoulders and wave of the hand) that I cannot oblige my friend, the Director of The Tribune; mais e'est impossible."

Gen. John F. Farnsworth, of St. Charles, is registered at the Sherman House.

Ex-Gov. C. C. Washburn, of Madison, Wis., is registered at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

essman William Lathrop, of Rockforest at the Tremont House yesterday Commodore C. M. Dravo, the great Monongahela and Ohio improvement advocate, of Pittsburg, is stopping at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

Miss Annic Slocum, Miss Louise Russ, Miss Marble, and Miss Barnaru left for a sojourn among the lakes near Antioch, Wis., yesterday.

Gentile, the photographer, left the city last evening for a trip through Iowa and up and down the Mississippi. He will be absent two or three weeks.

Mr. George A. Cohb of the Sherger House.

W. S. Single, of the Lafayette (ind.) Journal, and his twins, are stopping at the Sherman floure. The twins above mentioned are two young ladies, 10 years old, who are so nearly alike that even their mother, at time, connect

nouse. The twins above mentioned are two young ladies, it years old, who are so nearly alike that even their mother, at times, cannot tell them apart. Single has them numbered one and two for coovenience sake.

ROTEL ARRIVALS.

**Palmer Hquise-G. P. Smith and B. W. Armstrong, St. Paul; Taylor Beattie, Louisiana; C. Sriffith, Cincinnati; W. C. Quincey and C. E. Dow, New York; J. S. Oliver, Clinton; H. H. Freema, Boston; Cornelius Voorhies, St. Louis; R. L. Ormsby, Albany... Tremont House-John M. James, Quincy; the Hon. B. Ellwood, Sycamore: M. W. Rhodes, New Orleans; E. D. Bestor, Colorado; J. O. Tesesdale, Boston; Col. D. G. Marcy, New Orleans; the Hon. William Lathrop, Rockford; J. O. Tesesdale, Boston; Col. D. G. Marcy, New Orleans; the Hon. William Lathrop, Rockford; J. O. Tesesdale, Boston; Col. D. G. Marcy, New Orleans; C. M. Moore, Col. S. B. Thorp, and G. E. Thurston, New York; M. J. Pendleton, Philadelphia; John D. Tracy, Sterling; J. G. Duffeld, Gelveston, Tex... Grand Pacific—J. A. Haddock, Philadelphia; S. D. Locke, Hoosick Palls, N. Y.; J. A. Brenner, Augusta, Ga.; H. Griffith, Savannah; F. Plumb, Streator; C. C. Wassburn, Madison; Col. J. N. Macconb, U. S. A. Rock Island; the Hon. W. P. Kellogy, New Savannah; F. Plumb, Streator; C. C. n. Madison; Col. J. N. Macomb, U. S. Lelland; the Hon. W. P. Kellogy, New . The Commercial—The Hon. A. C. Call, a.; the Hon. George Green, Cedar Rapple, D. Smith, St. Louis; G. B. H. Wheelmis; J. E. Jones, New York; James L. Wannes.

left town Sunday night, accompanied by his father-in-law, S. Schlesinger. No one employed by him knew what he had been doing. Everything was conducted secretly. To account for his absence, he said he was going to Milwankee. It has since been ascertained that he went to Detroit, and thence into Canada. The first intimation Charles had of Joseph's leaving was the receipt of a telegram requesting him to come home at once. He took the first train, and, upon his arrival, found the store in the possession of the parties who held the judgment notes. For three days he has been trying to find out how he stands, but is still in the dark, owing to the fact that goods have been ordered from parties without his knowledge, and ther bills have not yet come to hand. The liabilities, as far as he knows, amount to between \$18,000 and \$20,000, and the assets to nearly \$8,500. He loses all he has in the world, and seems to fear that his brother's conduct will reflect upon him. Why Joseph should act thus he cannot imagine, for he could have drawn out honestly about as much money as he took away with him, \$15,000. Charles attributes Joseph's conduct to innate wickedness; he couldn't resist the temptation to die evil. The creditors, who live mainly in New York, have been notified of the condition of affairs, and the business of the firm will be wound up as soon as possible. Charles will then devote his time to searching for his unnatural brother, and, if he finds him, will do all in his power to bring him to justice. Joseph's wife says she does not know where he is, not having heard from him since he left.

recently-appointed Grain Inspector, that Mr. H. W. Fitch should be appointed as First Assistant

W. Fitch should be appointed as First Assistant appears to have been made in accordance with the best interests of grain men generally, and after consultation with those most interested Mr. Fitch has been engaged for ten years in the inspection of grain, and his nomination was made on the strength of the following letter:

BOARD OF TRADE, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CRICAGO, Ang. 17, 1277.—W. H. Sucit, Esq., Chief Inspector of Grain—DEAR SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CRICAGO, Ang. 17, 1277.—W. H. Sucit, Esq., Chief Inspector of Grain—DEAR SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CRICAGO, Ang. 17, 1277.—W. H. Sucit, Esq., Chief Inspector of Grain—DEAR SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CRICAGO, Ang. 17, 1277.—W. H. Sucit, Esq., Chief Inspector of Grain—DEAR SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CRICAGO, Ang. 17, 1277.—W. H. McCrea. C. E. Culver, George M. How, George Armour, J. R. Bensley, and Charles Randolph, in which you say: 'In view of the great importance to the producer as well as to the merchant that a man of recognized ability, integrity, and experience should be appointed First Assistant Grain Inspector, and insanuch as your position has given you the best opportunity to know who is competent to fill the place, I respectfully ask you to recommend some fit person for my appointment," has been aid before the gentlemen named, except Mr. Armour, who is absent from the city, and on behalf of the narties, who organized as a committee, we

laid before the gentlemen named, except Mr. Armour, who is absent from the city, and on behalf of the parties, who organized as a committee, we are instructed to inform you that after giving the subject that careful consideration which its great importance demands they have unanimously adopted the following, to-wit:

Resolved, That this Committee unite in recommending for the position of First Assistant Inspector of Grain the name of Mr. H. W. Fitch. The Committee, in making this recommendation, desire to easy that they deem it desirable that as few changes in the personnel of the Inspection force should be made as is consistent with its efficiency, and from the best information in their possession they consider Mr. Fitch qualified for the position maned, and his appointment would, we believe, prove satisfactory to all the interest involved. The Committee, on behalf of those interested in the inspection of grain in this city, desire to express to you their thanks for the evidence of disposition on your part to consult the supposed representatives of the immense interests committed to your oversight, and hope your administration of the affairs of your great charge may result in the harmonious co-operation of all parties interested, and the promotion of the city, but of the Northwest generally. We are, on behalf of the Committee, very respectfully yours,

O. H. Lincoan, Chairman.

EX-GOV. KELLOGG.**

EX-GOV. KELLOGG.

A REPLY TO SENATOR BARNUM. Ex-Gov. William Pitt Kellogg, of Louisia returned from a trip north yesterday, and last evening a Tripsone reporter called upon him at the Grand Pacific Hotel, when the following conversation took place: onversation took place:
"Ah, Governor, I see that you have returned

to Chicago again?"

"Yes. I have had a pleasant trip to St. Paul, and have been fishing among the lakes in Minnesota with some friends. We had excellent luck—another gentleman and myself catching fifty-six black bass in Lake Minnetonka in one

luck—another gentleman and myself catching fifty-six black bass in Lake Minnetonka in one day."

"I want to ask you, Governor, if you have read an interview published in Wednesday's Times, reported to have been had with Senator Barnum, of Connecticut? I presume you know the gentleman. He is reported as having said: "There will be an investigation of? what he calls 'the frandulency business, and that the people will see how '--referring, of course, to the Electoral vote--'it was done.' He furthermore is reported to have said 'That if William Pitt Kellogg don't curb his high-strung ambition for the ermine of a Senator, he may find himself rolled up in a parchment inscribed "Articles of Impeachment," all the way from Louisiana.' "Yes, sir, I have read that article in a copy of the Chicago Times of Wednesday last, which I procured on the cars. I don't quite understand what Mr. Barnum means, and I wish he had been more explicit in his remarks. If, as this purported interview implies, he means to insinuate aught against me in connection with the Electoral vote, or regarding any other of my official acts as Governor, and that, by flourishing the usual Democratic weapon of intimidation, I can be influenced, he has quite mistaken his man. He may think that the many allegations made against me by his friends are true, and can be substantiated. Very well! If he thinks so, let him inform himself of the exact nature of these charges, and when the Senatorial question comes up let him, or any of his political friends, make openly in the Senate any charge impurping my official integrity while Governor of Louisians; let such charges be investigated by a committee of Senators, and if he can substantiate any charge nade against me as impugning my personal or official integrity I will agree to save him and his friends further trouble in the Senatorial matter by withdrawing from the contest. Let Mr. Baruum honestiy investigate, and if it shall appear that during my Administration taxes were reduced one-third; that I inaugurated and

Orleans."
"What do you think of Louisiana prospects?"
"The crops are very fine. The sugar and cotton crops are better than they have been for years, and with good crops prosperity will return to the State. The Southern crops are exceptionally good this year all through the several States, and sugar is exceptionally promising. I look for good times in the South in the very near future. As to politics, I will let time work that. Good night."

THE MILITIA.

MEETING IN THE BLEVENTH WARD. Enthusiastic, but somewhat youthful, citizens of the Eleventh Ward, to the number of about fifty, met last evening at Martine's Hall, on Ada street, between Madison and Washington streets, for the purpose of perfecting a min tary organization. Gen. O. L. Mann presided

ton streets, for the purpose of perfecting a miltary organization. Gen. O. L. Mann presided,
and Mr. Farble, from the Committee on Rules
and Regulations, reported that the Committee
recommended organization under the name
of Company A, Eleventh Ward infantry. Recruits must be citizens of
Chicago, five feet six inches or
more in height, in good health, and not under
18 years of age. Admission to the company
shall be by ballot, a two-thirds vote being
necessary. The proposed rules were laid over
for one week.
On motion, the Chair appointed Mai. Edwards, Dr. D. G. Rush, S. M. Dyer, M. T. Tarble, C. E. Geib, and F. A. Riddle as an Examining Board to inquire into the standing of proposed recruits. Messrs. Albert Goes, C. H.
Kelsey, and W. R. Dewey were appointed a
committee to confer with the Recruiting Committee of the First Regiment in regard to joining that organization, and to elicit facts as to
expense.

Gen. Mann them informed his andience that at

ing that organization, and to elicit facts as to expense.

Gen. Mann then informed his audience that at a meeting held in Chicago a day or two ago the Governor and Adjutant-General of the State had expressed their views about the question of raising another battalion of infantry. It was understood that if 300 men could be raised some assistance would be given, but the Governor favored strengthening the existing regiments before raising any more. The speaker thought this was really the best way to do, and pointed out the benefits accruing from such action. He believed that the citizens of the Eleventh Ward would be ready to furnish fatigue uniforms, including pants, and would be prepared to speak more decidedly on this question at the next meeting.

A person named Magill was then called upon for some remarks, and in response demanded to know what the whole thing was about. The Chair explained the object of the meeting, and after Magill, who is in the clothing business, had disturbed the meeting for a few minutes, adjournment was taken until Monday evening.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Comptroller yesterday redeemed populoan certificates amounting to \$3,000, and isservenue-warrants amounting to \$650. The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were \$1,845 from the City Collector, \$2,287 from the Water Department, and \$3,607 from the Comptroller.

The Finance Committee, the Mayor, and the Comptroller looked over the riot-expense bills yesterday, but made no important alterations of

Ald. Cook, the President of the Council, thinks that the vote by which Messrs. Vocke and Stone falled to receive confirmation Monday night can be reconsidered, and he will so rule next Monday night.

Corporation-Counsel Bonfield has opined that the Mayor can designate, after the nominations of members of the Board of Education as well as before the nomination, what members the nominees are intended to succeed.

some of the members of the Council will be pleased to know that one of their number has opened a rum-hole in the neighborhood of the City-Hall, and that another Alderman distributed invitations to the "opening."

But three deaths from scarlet fever have been reported at the Health Department this week, and the Registrar of Vital Statistics is puzzled to know why some weeks there are about twenty deaths and in other weeks when the conditions of air, etc., are unchanged there should be but three or four.

The Committee on Licenses had no meeting yesterday; the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the South Division discussed minor references; and the Committee on Local Assessments listened to a man named Hamilton who has for about ten years annually petitioned the Council to allow him \$1,200 for damages to a lot on the North Side, and has been each time refused. The present Council will allow him nothing.

nothing.

To effect the removal Thursday of a small-pox patient from the bouse No. 12 McReynolds street to the peat-house required the services of several of the Health Officers, with a posse of a dozen policemen to protect them from the assaults of the infuriated neighbors. Some one should be arrested and made an example of. If those people don't know enough to protect themselves from small-pox, they should be taught that the city will protect them by force if necessary.

If those people don't know enough to protect themselves from small-pox, they should be taught that the city will protect them by force if necessary.

The County Commissioners' Committee on City Relations was expected to appear at the City-Hall yesterday to talk with the city officials, to effect it possible an exchange of accounts. The county owes the city \$5,000 for care of prisoners at the House of Correction, and the county claims that the city owes it an equal amount for the piling of the foundation of the Court-House dome. The county evidently figures upon the idea that the city is going to have a dome (or half of one) for its building. Some of the city officials say that they want no dome, and if they did they had given no directions and made no agreement whereby the county was to expend \$0,000 for them. But the county functionaries did not make an appearance, and the expected dispute did not come off.

THE CITY-HALL.

All the members of the City Committee on Public Buildings, with, perhaps, the exception of Ald. Lawler, are opposed to piling the city's portion of the foundation of the Court-House. Ald. Cook, who is a practical builder, has given the following explanation of his position: The piles which were driven for the county's portion were wedge-shaped. The first few went down all right, but the piles which were driven later forced up, from three to seven feet, the piles which had been driven previously. The clay could not be compressed much, and, of course, had to come up, and in,moving upwards it caught hold of the sides of the piles, which are larger at the top than at the bottom, and raised them. This, of course, left at the bottom of every pile a hole from three to seven feet deep, and of a diameter equal to the size of the pile. At the bottom of the piling there must, therefore, be a sort of honeycomb in the clay. When the building is placed on this foundation it will cause the piles to sink down again at least a part of the way.

Mr. Cook believes the city-spotion of the Court-House square ne

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Rev. A. Owen will lead the Sunday-school

achers' meeting, in Farwell Hall at noon topreach in Farwell Hall to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, on the subject of "Gospel Temperance."

The Rev. H. W. Brown, the evangelist, will arrive in the city to-day, and to-morrow will preach, both morning and evening, at the Chicago Avenue Church, corner LaSalle street.

cago Avenue Church, corner LaSalle street.

A meeting of B Company, First Cavalry, I. N.

G. (formerly Company A, Agramonte's Veteran Cavalry), will be held this evening at 7½ o'clock, at Veteran Headquarters, Grand Pacific Hotel.

The Veteran Club and Tremont House Committees on the organization of a battery, are requested to meet at the office of Forrester & Beem, Rooms 47 and 49 Metropolitan Block, at 4 o'clock p. m., for conference.

The Evansville Methodist excursion party have accepted an invitation to worship at Trinty Methodist Church, on Indiana avenue, near Twenty-fourth street, to-morrow forencon. The Rev. E. Q. Fuller, the editor of the Atlanta Christian Advocate, will preach in the absence of the pastor.

The Woman's Christian Temperat hold daily temperance prayer-meetings in Lower Farwell Hall at 8 p. m. They invite most earn-estly all interested in the cause to come. The leaders for next week are as follows: Monday, Mrs. Y. W. Miller; Tuesday, Mrs. V. Kent; Wednesday, Mrs. A. Gurney; Thursday, Mrs. W. J. Kermott; Friday, Mrs. S. Haines; Satur-day, Mrs. Willis Barnes.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The bail of George R. Sims, the divorce lawyer and steerer, was yesterday fixed at \$1,500, but be was not able to give it. Mrs. Harris, who has given the jail a library, wants more books. There are not enough to go around among the prisoners, and she will be thankful for all donations.

Charles Marks yesterday had Jacob Levy ar-rested and bound over to the Criminal Court on the charge of conspiracy. Levy came over to the jail in default of bail. Levy had prosecuted Marks the day before for larceny.

Ex-Sheriff Agnew was on the war-path yes terday. Some one had noised it around that he would be a candidate for McCaffrey's place in the County Board, and he wanted to cram his first down that individual's throat.

State's-Attorney Mills made a flying trip to his father's summer residence, near Woodstock, yesterday, and left the Criminal Court to the care of his assistant. This is the first day he has been out of court since election, except on account of sickness. The Committee on Public Buildings and Public Service was in seasion resterday. It passed on an estimate in favor of Walker for \$15,300, and one in favor of Sexton for \$15,800. The matter of Walker's complaint at being delayed in the Court-House work by the granite contractor was taken up and referred to the architect.

cases this has not been summent.

The test of the bearing strength of the foundation for the Court-House dome was continued yesterday. The weight on the piles was increased to 21,250 pounds to the square foot, and the resistance was perfect. The stone for the dome is being cut and furnished by Mr. Maginnis, of Lemont, and in a few days the

Maginnis, of Lemont, and in a few days the foundations will begin to loom up.

The time for the trial of the indicted Commissioners and others has not yet been fixed, nor has the State's Attorney had time to make any calculations in the cases. It is lighly probable, however, that some of the cases—that of Carpenter in particular—will be tried in September. The Commissioners will scarcely get a hearing before October, it then, owing to the crowded condition of the trial calendar. A new special Grand Jury is among the October probabilities.

The Committee on Equalization did not meet vesterday. The Bouth Chicago member, Mr. Fitzgerald, was on hand, however, making considerable noise and raising objection to the action of the Committee in raising the realestate assessment of South Chicago 4 per cent and the personal property 20 per cent. He does not understand why the raise should have been made, for the reason that he has not been with the Committee to see, and proposes to do some lively kicking.

The next Grand Jury will be impancied Sept. 3. It is the intention of the Assistant State's Attorney to bring before that body complaint against the 300 "shysters" who are practicing in the several courts without license. It is a misdemeanor for any one to practice who has no ficense, and is punishable with a fine or imprisonment, or both, and if Mr. Weber succeeds in relegating these blisters back to their proper places through a rigorus prosecution he will have done a great public service.

The favorite amusement of Pike, the murderer of Jones is to try to persuade his asso-

prisonment, or both, and if Mr. Weber succeeds in relegating these blisters back to their proper places through a rigorus prosecution he will have done a great public service.

The favorite amusement of Pike, the murderer of Jones, is to try to persuade his associates in jail that he is sane. He says it was a put-up job on the part of his attorneys and the attorneys for the people to send him to the mad-house, and that the verses introduced at his trial to prove him insane were written under the instruction of his attorneys, etc. He is very anxions to know how much longer he has to remain in jail, and takes some comfort in the belief that an asylum for the insane cannot be found which will keep him and be a party to carrying out the wicked scheme of the lawyers and the jury that tried him and saved his neck.

Walker had a little talk with the Commissioners yesterday, and informed them that unless he received an order from the architect or the Board that he should cease using "binders in the Court-House walls. It appears that he has been using "binders" on the verbal order of the architect, but that individual refuses to give him a written order because the Board has divested him of all authority in such mafters, and he proposes to quit unless something is done. The architect nas allowed Walker, in the "extraa" about which so much has been heard, for the "binders," but he is dissatisfied with the price, and wants the Committee or Board to give him an order in writing to continue to use them, and hopes with this to fail back on to be able to squirm from Egan's grasp and be allowed to make his own price. He should bear in mind, however,—and so should the Commissioners,—that Judge Farwell rendered a decision a few days ago as to the right of the Board to overrule the architect in such matters.

A LAWYER'S MISTARE.

The attorney for the personer came forward and whispered, "We will plead guilty to petty larceny if you are willing." Weber looked at the attorney, and, after personer came forward and whispered, "We

yet learn why the laugh went around on him, and what constitutes grand larceny.

BECATE OF AN INSARE PATERY.

At an early hour yesterday morning an insane patient named Terence McGuire marie his estate of the arylum at Jefferson by wenn't wenn't also be a superfront the arylum at Jefferson by wenn't wen't wen'

cholars are furnished transportation, the cood, and clothing without price. It is mated that there are 300 deaf and dumb iren in the county, of whom perhaps one

CRIMINAL.

August Becker, of 146 West Jackson str was up before Commissioner Hoyne yesterds charged with selling liquor without paying the usual tax, but his case was continued until to

W. H. Northway complains of the loss of about \$150 worth of clothing by burglars enter-ing Room 17, northeast corner of Clinton and Washington streets; and E. D. Reddington, of No. 19 Elizabeth street, complains of depreda-tions to a similar amount by two women sneak-thieves.

police let her go again, and not a moment to soon either, as the woman was within a fer hours of child-bed.

At 2:45 yesterday morning Pratrick Brady, of Emmett's Night-Watch Force, saw a colored man running in the alley in the rear of No. 47 Clark street. He called on nim to stop; no doing so, he fired two shots. The man dropped a laprobe and whip, taken from a buggy in from of No. 441 Clark street.

E. W. Henderson is locked up at the Madison Street Station upon suspicion of having stolen a horse and buggy, with which he was found on Canal street by Officer Henry Smith,—the horse fagged out and the buggy badly demolished. Henderson is also wanted for assaulting Peter Hurtz, of No. 70 Canal street, with the butt-end

of a whip.

Officer Reisler, of the Town of Lake, yest day found the dead body of an unknown m on the St. Louis & Alton track, near Bright He is supposed to have been a stock dealer, a must have fallen between a train of cars wh in motion, as his head was badly bruised, i left hand cut off, and also several toes. An i quest will be held to-day.

quest will be held to-day.

Mrs. Ellen Loftus is a model landlady, if the stories related of her are true, and, as she has already been arrested, it would seem that they are not altogether devoid of truth. Mrs. Lottus kept house at No. 50 North Wells street, and, according to Dr. Alexander McKsy, she suddenly "yamoosed the ranche," taking with her two trunks full of his clothing, together with sixteen other trunks belonging to various boarders. She will be given a hearing before Justice Kaufmann to-day.

"Be careful what you say to your matching."

"Be careful what you say to your neighb the watchword along Indiana avenue. "Be careful what you say to your neighbor;" is the watchword along Indiana avenue. Yesterday the demzens of that avenue, who have for the past week been half admiring, half coveting the style and elaborate furnishings of the house No. 1226, were astounded at ascertaining that the apparently wealthy proprietor was not the prosperous merchant he pretended, but simply a successful sharper, well known in the kingdom of crooks as Joe Parrish, pickpocket and burgiar. Parrish's gaudy bubble was burst by Detectives Ryan and Osterman, both of whom are paying close attention to the array of crooks

John Wilson, a blood-thirsty sailor, while in an intoxicated condition last evening came within an ace of committing a dastardly murder. Without the slightest provocation he attacked another sailor, whom he knew not, and hit him in the mouth several times. This happened at the corner of Lake and Canal streets at 8:45 last evening. John Austin, the man whom Wilson struck, saw the drunken fellow draw a knife, and dodged just in time to escape the blow. But Austin's "pard," Patrick Tucker, was slower than he, and he received a severe though not fatal cut in the abdomen. Wilson ran away after the stabbing, but was captured by the firemen of Engine Company 17, and turned over to Officer Hooley. At the first onslaught a certain Thomas Fitzgerald interfered, and it is reported that he too was cut by the furious Wilson.

PHELPS. DODGE & PALMER.

PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER.

As a sample of Chicago enterprise, and at the same time of a model boot and shoe factory, reference is made to the establishment of Mesers. Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, 48 to 54 Wabash ave Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, 48 to 54 Wabash avenue, which has lately been doubled in size and capacity. In the manufacture of their goods they are introducing the latest results of mechanical genius, and the machinery they employ for cheap, speedy, and substantial work is the perfect product of inventive brain. Among their new appliances, is found a crimping-machine which perfectly shapes the back of the aboe without the necessity of any seam. Another is an eveleting-machine,—the only one in Chicago which makes the eyelet, punches the hole in the shoe, puts it in, and rivets it, all at the same time. Many others of equal value might be mentioned. The new varieties of ladies' fine sewed snoes are equal in style and finish to their celebrated glove-fitting boots that have so well earned their popularity.

A SURE CURE FOR RIOTS.

Upon the cutbreak of a riot a community is paralyzed. Especially is this the case where the mob contend that their uprising is caused by hunger and their only claims are bread for their families. People become bewildered by the speciacle of a hungry man charging upon plenty and demanding his share, and while the law-abiding classes feel that submission to such disturbances is admitting the better government of anarchy, still there comes a feeling of terror when they let imagination loose to revel in the horrors of the prospect, and, momentarily stunned, they take no action. Nothing encourages riotous characters more than a prophecy of success. The feeling that the mobis irresistible inspires it with a desire to wreck and worry withencourages riotous characters more than a prophecy of success. The feeling that the mobis irresistible inspires it with a desire to wreck and worry without stint. Given a passionate man, whose instincts tell him that he has been outraged, face him with whom he considers the anthors of that outrage, and let them for an instant quall, and the wrong doubles in his mind and his only thought is to destroy his enomies.

To the paralysis that seized upon the people of Pittaburg are to be attributed the horrors from the effects of which the town still unifers. To the slow circulation of blood in Seranton that unfortunes city is indebted for its misfortunes, and to the temporizing spirit, that characterized the municipality of Chicago in the earlier days of our local disturbances we may credit the necessity for force later on. The question is, Do we employ the best means for the reduction of riotous mobs? Bayonets and powder will be victorious in the end, but they involve a loss of lives that with proper training and education might be made of value. It is claimed that seem war apon a mob is the only salvation of a city, and that an effort to soothe is an admission of weakness. A rioter is called unreasoluble and passionate, and his only vulnerable point is his fear of personal danger. It is true he is passionate, and it may also be true that he is thoroughly wicked for the time being, out is there no way of appealing successfully to his passiona, and, by aronaing his better fasture, subdue his ferceity? When Orpheus went to the infernal regions after Enrydice, he soothed even the demons with the numic of his lyre, and no one has yet advanced the theory that the rioter is worse than the Devil.

A plan has been suggested, and it is certainly worth a trial, by which in the event of another root, it is to employ a few dozen of the celeprated Mathushek planos, and secure the semicant the should be selected, because it is strength and it is grainst attack in the first stages; hecaus having richer volume than any other materi

BURNETI'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

There is no subject which should more engross attention than the purity of the preparations which are used in flavoring the various compounds prepared for the human istomach. Burnett's extracts are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are highly concentrated. The "Fifth Avenue," "Continental," "Grand Pacific," and other leading hotels use and indores Burnett's Extracts.

COMMENCE SCOOL AGAIN.

H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College is ready for the fall work again. New students are entering, and new classes are being formed. It is a good time to commence now. Many improvements will be inaugurated this season.

Ozonised Ox-Marrow for the hair, by Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mars" Cologne.

year and 4 months.

Funeral to-day at 11 o'clock, from 251 Rash-st.,
by carriages to Calvary.

TRUE—At noon, Aug. 17, of paralysis of the
brain, William M. True, aged 65 years.

Funeral from late residence, No. 242 Ashlandav., on Sunday, Aug. 19, at 1 p. m.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.



B.T.BABBITT, New York City.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS PERFECT TOLLET SOAP

tionable, sewecially if applied to the head; injuring hair, irritating the scale, and inducing severa lactes. The character of the ingredients may be inform the statement of a gentleman who make scentiar of Scans his business; he recently declared persons entaged in this employment were shortly from seven to ten years being the longest period of which the coefficient or years being the longest period of which the coefficient or procuring a perfectly pure article.

the result is simply unparameted in the trade-mark justry.

"ILT Banarit's Toller Soar" is the trade-mark by which this elegant tollet inxury is designated, and for application to the delicate skin of infants, children, and ladies, it is altoprother unequaled in its emolliest properties. The Soap is not perfumed, the ingredient being of such absolute purity as to require no aid from chamstry to disquise inferior materials. The most reined tasks considers the absence of artificial perfums the perfection of aweetness, and the soculiar canarater istic of B. T. Babbitt's Tulles Soap renders it the most resided of B. T. Babbitt's Tulles Soap renders it the most resided of B. T. Babbitt's Tulles Soap renders it the most resided of the kind ever manufactured.

HOLMAN'S AGUE & LIVER PAD. S. regulation compounds, sypifed to the part of the atomical and atomical atom TRADE-MASK.

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THE NEW FIRE-PLACE HEATERS

no more space than a grate with fender. Parties wanting a heater of this kind should not fail to examine "The Splendid." Man-ulactured by FULLER, WARREN & CO.,

Your Old Can be bendifully DYED of Clear Bendifully DYED of Clear Bendifully DYED of Clear Bendifully DYED of Clear Bendifully States and Co. D. Cook Expressed C. O. D. Cook

350 Lots W. G.

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1877----FALL SEASON Regular Trade

DRY GOO Tuesday, Aug. 21—93 DRESS SIL BLACK GROS

ONE O'CLOCK

Tuesday, 8 3.000 DOZEN G. P. GORE & CO.,

Boots, Shoes& OR WEDNESDAY, AND 22, at 230 a

We shall offer an LINE of CUSTOM-N including M. F. PROUT FULLY WARRANTED BOOTS that have been so us for the past five year line BUFFALO CALFED PHILADELPHIA and TER WOMEN'S, MI CHILDREN'S WEAR ready Monday.

WM. A. BUTTERS

> Furniture, MORTGAGEES HOUSEHOLD (

UNCLAIMEDFRE To account of the U.S. EXPRESS CO. Seeday, Aug. 21, at 10 o'clock, a gradions, 118 & 120 Wabashar.
By order of H. D. COLVIK, Superior WM. A. BUTTERS & Co. Assets

Crockery and Gl Carpets, Oil Cloths, Plane Is WEDNESDAY MORNING, Aug. 22 our salesrooms, 118 & 120 Wales of WM. A. BUTTERS & C 21st ANNUAL Auction Trade Sale

DRY GOODS, WOOLE CLOTHING, AL, 25,000 yards of Alpaces, colors and grades SDAY, Aug. 23, 1877, al

THURSDAY, AND 118 & 120 Wabash-av. WM. A. BUTTERS & C. BY PUBLIC AUCE.

By virtue of a deed of true to "Trustee," will be sold by Palits for Exchange Salesrooms, in Jahren, on THURSDAY. And A Life known Baltimore Steam Same Life known Baltimore 1877. W. BENNETT & CO., J New and Desirah

Carpeta, new and charter MORIG We shall also sell a large taken on chattel morigner. To the Trade:—We shall adozen brooms in lots to suit sold to pay advances. To be sold on account of One Velvet Carpet, 55 yand. By RADDIN & tioneers, 83 & 85 Water

LITERA

BY MRS.

CHAPT

HTERATURE. sixth Volume of the Ency-

sound About Chicago...The

of a Arbons... Hatching Catifish.

LITERATURE.

OPADIA BRITANNICA. is tome to hand. It includes subty is the alphabetical order from Cil
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art: "Coal," by H. Bauerman;
"by Henry Richard; "Coleridge," by

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rol. Robertson Smith.

necessary at this late day to enlarge instences of information displayed this edition of the Encyclopedia, are than refer to the excellent typograf of the articles are in themselves and granuity treating on the excellent typograf of the entire treating treating the entire treating and the articles are in themselves and subsustive treatises on the subsidiary purport to be only common-maries. We do not know any for instance, whence can be demanded to the subsidiary purport of the game of the subsidiary substitution of the game of the subsidiary substitution of a science, and its terminology, absorvar as set forth in the Encyclobecoming gravity. The article on will have special interest at the present in the subsidiary of the late celebrations in in, and the subject of "Corn-Laws" on it the same volume, so that the codern's work is complete, and the the advantage of views taken from tandonts and by different writers. recent in the same volume, so that the of Colden's work is complete, and the set he advantage of views taken from a standard of view taken from a standard of view taken from a standard of the same of the articles on "Coleridge," and "Cowley"; while the bistorial matter for reflection, research, and holden's view of "Oliver Cromed Moriey's essay on "Danton," Above the political-connemist turn to Mrs. Fawritis on "Communism," which happens retails timely, and which has already there on "Communism," which happens retails timely, and which has already there to be not the water. The article on "Clocks" is vest; three pages, a large number of an elevant to a technical consideration report of the day, when club-life has the sametary of the home. The matter of to-day, when club-life has the ametuary of the home. The matter of the consumes thirty-me; that on "Commerce," eleven pages; "Copyright," twelve pages; that on "Contume," we the most interesting in the volume,—in pages; that on "Contume," the most interesting in the volume,—in pages; that on "Contades," ten pages; "Copyright," twelve pages; that on "Crusades," ten pages; "Copyright," twelve pages; that on "Crusades," ten pages; "Copyright," they to fire the volume, on the most interesting in the volume,—in the most interesting in the volume, on the same of the most end of the day of the most interesting in the volume, on the same than in of those which have preceded, and they will allow this in reasonable limits. Literate to a "Gotton, are the American and the Encyclopedia, and subscription of the consumer of the Encyclopedia, and subscription."

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P. M.

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GOODS, 18, at 10 s'clock to Wabash-av.

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de., de. at our salesrooms, CO., Auctioneen TT & CO. MORR.

UCTION.

the undersumed bile Asction, at the inners, at 1 o'clerk 30, 1877, the wall-Refinery, recently take & Oo. tageth-rivers, which are buildings cover 3 combard and Concert of feek, containing and inventery on consession Sept. 1 OT. "Truntse."

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the 255 CO., ck, at ogr And Superintendent. CO., Auctioners.

CALS RECEIVED. one aconthiry for September (H. O. the a Co., Roston). Contents: "The ac face. "VI. VH., by Thomas Balley th, "Bex." by Edgar Fawcett; "Ficti-live of Chancer," by T. R. Lounsbury; that Service and Society in Egypt," by Charles Hale; "A Study of De Stendhal," by Eugene Beason; "The Silver Bridge," by Elizabeth Akers Allen; "A Ocunterfelt Presentment: Comedy," II. by W. D. Howells; ment: Comed, "II. by W. D. Howells; "Crude and Curious Investions at the Centennial Exhibition," V. by Edward H. Knight; "The Temptation of Gabriel," by Catherine J. Schiller; "Waverly Dake," "Dickens Great Expectations," by Gawin P. Whipple; "The Child of the State," by S. A. L. E. M.; "Are Tailes and Debts Property?" by David A. Wells; "The Contributors Club." "Recent Literature."

Child of the State." by S. A. L. B. M. "Are Trities and Debts Property." by David A. Weils: "The Contributors" Club: "Recent Literations." The Contents: "The Lading of a Shnp." by Esneck Ingersoll (with fifteen united of a Shnp." by Esneck Ingersoll (with fifteen united of a Shnp." by Esneck Ingersoll (with fifteen united of a Shnp." by Esneck Ingersoll (with seventeen in Instrations): "The Domestic and Artistic Lafe of Titian." by Helen S. Contant (with seventeen in Instrations): "Ben. Stark and the Battle of Bennithren. by h. W. Hefrick (with eight instrations): "Bow-Storm on Mount Shasta." by John Mult. (with seven Illustrations): "Bow-Storm on Mount Shasta." by John Mult. (with seven Illustrations): "Tom Moore in America. by Benson J. Lossing, "Large Schools versus Small. by Anns C. Bracksti." A Late Wild Rose" (poem). "Prince Edward Island." by S. G. W. Benjamin, (with eleven illustrations." All" (poem). by Harriet Prescott Spofford (with two Illustrations): "Finese Edward Island." by S. G. W. Benjamin, (with eleven illustrations). "The Pastor's Reverie." by the Rev. Washington Gisadden. (with one Illustrations). "The Pastor's Reverie." by the Rev. Washington Gisadden. (with one Illustration). "Popular Esposition of Some Scientific Experiments—Part VI. Concerning Thermometers," by F. John W. Draper in the Illustrations. "Feremas. or. My Faiber's Sin." by R. D. Blackmore: "American Workmen Iron a European Point of View." by Leonard W. Sacon; "A Visit to a Country-House, and What Came of R. (story), by Annie T. Howells: "Walfs from Modley's Pen." by Park Benjamin, Jr.: "A Railfond Stady," by Edward Howland; "Editor's Essay Chair." Editor's Driver." Editor's Historical Record. "Editor's Driver." Editor's Literature of the Day. "A Wish," by Henrietta R. Eliot: "Hadame Patterson-B

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

FLORA ROUND ABOUT CHICAGO.

THE PERSENDER AND THE BLADDERWORTS.—
The Primworts (Primulaces) have little to offer mankind save the incense of their fragrance and beauty, yet this is sufficient to make their name dear to all busied or amused with the culture of flowers. The order is distributed over the northern and colder portions of the globe, very few of them occurring within the tropics, and these inhabiting the senshore or lofty altitudes among the highlands. 'It includes a little above 200 species; and first among them, because the most popular at the present time,' we name the Chinese Primrose (Primula Sinensis). Not a plant in the entire collection of the florists is more satisfactory for home-culture,—its thick clusters of pink or white blossoms expanding throughout the long winter-months, and richly rewarding the little care needed to preserve their luxuriance. The English Primrose (P. vulgaris), with yellowish-white flowers, is common in our gardens; and so are the Polyanthus, a variety produced from the P. vulgarus, and showing many delicate and lovely tints; and the Cowalip (P. veris), with its sudiess varieties; and the Oxilip (P. elatior), with its yellow flowers. To our greenhouses and flower-borders we have transported the beautiful Auricula (P. suricula) from the Alps, and magnified its loveliness a thousmod-fold by cultivation.

After the Primrosee we name the Cyclsmens (C. coum and C. Europeeum), which in late win-FLORA ROUND ABOUT CHICAGO.

thousand-fold by cultivation.

After the Primroses we name the Cyclamens (C. coum and C. Europæum), which in late winter and early spring are the pride of parlor-gardens. Their purple or roseate flowers, each apringing from the root with a single stem, are springing from the root with a single stem, are very elegant. In Sicily this pretty plant is call-ed Sowbread, because its tuberous roots, though possessing an acrid property, are eagerly de-voured by swine. They grow so abundantly as-to form the chief food of the wild-boars of the

island.

The handsome Pimpernels come next in our enumeration. The Searlet Pimpernel (Angeallis arvensis) is called the Poor Man's Weather-Glass from its regular habit of opening its

popularly named the American Cowalip, or, in the West, the Shootin-Star. The plant is very lovely in entity at the control of the Longitudion.

Of the Longitudion:

Of the Longitudion and the plant of the Libyerfolm and American in the Libyerfolm and the plants of humble aspect, bearing yellow flower in spring and summer.

The Water-Tempernel (Samolus valerandi, yz. Americanus), has been discovered at Thatcher, But if is rare in our vicinity. It is a low herb, growing in dark soil, and having entire leaves and racemes of white flowers, produced through the summer.

The Bladderworts (Lenifluiacce), are neither useful nor ornamental, yet there are striking peculiarities in the structure of some of the species which excite the despest inferest of the observer. They are herbaccous plants, librar in marshes or in water, in all parts of the world, but especially in warm countries. One genus, the Genislea, is almost exclusively Bratilian. There are less than 300 species in the order, and of these we have shree, all belonging to the genus Utriculars.

The Greater Bladderwort, U vulgaris, grows in the sloughs along the late, hore. Its stems are immersed in the water, and all along their length are crowded with huely-cut leaves, and thickly set with listle badders. The yellow in the sloughs along the late, and the length are crowded with huely-cut leaves, and thickly set with listle badders. The yellow flowers rise above the water, two or three in a raceme, and usually continue all summer. The U crobs as a rare plant among the bogs at Miller's and Gibson's station; sing the U corunta a common at Miller's.

It has been supposed that the bindders on the stams of the Utricularias and excite the plants feed upon the liny creatures they capture, and the value of the continue of the

THE CACTI OF ARIZONA.

A few weeks ago, the Cataces, a strange group of gaunt, leafless plants peculiar to America, was described in the "Flora Round About Chicago." The San Francisco Post publishes some interesting notes on the uses to which certain species are put in Arizona, which we take the liberty of borrowing: "The Candelabra Cactus has been employed by the we take the liberty of borrowing: "The Candelbora Cactus has been employed by the Apache Indians for communicating signals. Its height is fifteen or twenty feet, but occasionally specimens are found fifty feet high. To make it a signal light it is only necessary to set fire sear the ground to one of the vertical rows of prickles with which the plant is adorned; the fame runs to the top, and the candelabra becomes a torch. But the plant is not destroyed, nor indeed

be hollow, and it separates at once into a number of sticks or poles, these having been chiefly held together by the rind. The fruit of this Cactus makes a pleasant preserve. That of another, the 'Prickly Fear,'s is well known to travelers. The young leaves of the 'Prickly Pear Cactus' are cooked as a vegetable, the dish produced being something like string-beans in appearance and taste; the leaves are also highly esteemed for use in making poultice to draw a splinter. The 'Niggerhead' Cactus furnishes ready-made fish-hooks in countless numbers; by surrounding the plant with fire, it produces water for the thirsty traveler, the heat driving its fluids to the interior, whence nearly a half-gallon is obtained. 'Magney' is a palastable preparation made by roasting the leaty heads of the Century Plant; it saved a whole garrison in Arizona sen years ago from seury. The 'Ocotillo' is an assemblage of treen poles, ten to fifteen feet long, joined only at the base. Each pole is surmounted by a scarlet flower. The poles are cut off and planted (rootless) as fences, and continue green for several years, but do not flower if the tops are cut off. Very serviceable fences are thus obtained, as the poles have sharp thorns in vertical rows.

The control of the co

THE REV. L. T. CHAMBERLAIN olution of the Connection with the

New England Church. Why He Goes East--The Action

measure of encess which had attended the M. A. C. Charabertain ministry.

M. C. Charabertain ministry were selected. The results of its differences were efferwards mink move in open meeting it was a selected min and it could out be reached by a legal measurement of the first and the selected min leaves the first and man and it could out be reached by a legal measurement of the first and the selected min leaves the first and man and it could out be reached by a legal measurement of the first and the selected min leaves the first and man and it could out be reached by a legal measurement of the first and man and it could out be reached by a legal measurement of the first and man and it could out be reached by a legal measurement of the first and man and it could could be selected and man and it could could be selected measurement. As a manual consecut, sourced which it is a second man and man and a source that the second man and the second man and the second man and the second course, and the second man and the second man

THE GRASSHOPPER PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The Tythuna.

Washindron, Kan., Aug. 14.—The count-drum of our friends from Calhoun County, Ia, can be partially explained. In Kansas, on the 7th and 8th of this month, and up to the present writing, the wind has been in the north two-thirds of the time. The 'hoppers can be seen at noonday flying very high towards the sun. On the 10th, about 4 o'clock p. m., during a shower, a few were driven to the ground, doing no damagre, eating nothing. One hour afterwards, the sun shining out, they left; their direction was southwest. No one appears to apprehend any trouble from them, for the 'hopper appears to be doomed. The companion of his flight is a fly with wings that in the air give it the appearance of a grasshopper, but on closer inspection proves to be the tachina fly, which produces the parasitic margotak known to infest the locust. With a few more rainy seasons, we expect to see the plant-feeder destroved by his carnivorous enemies. I hope that your correspondents will continue to report the 'hopper, and follow him to winter our ters. Our corn in the fields is becoming hard. The coming two weeks makes the crop of corn. Yours in the interest of agriculture, of corn. Yours in the interest of agriculture,

A BLUESTOCKING.

Furniture Boom and Office E SALE.
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THUS TOCKING.

THE STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF TH

THE HOME

TO CONTRIBUTORS During the past two or three weeks The Home has eccived innumerable letters making personal requests for patterns, silps, etc. To the general reader of The Home such letters are of no earthly increast. It is an atter impossibility to find room for heir publication. Those desiring patterns of ing to furnish them. Correspondents will be remember to write on one side of the paper nly. Many interesting letters written on both des come to hand every week, but it is impossible make use of them without impeding the me ical department of THE TRIBUNE.

LETTER-BOX. There are letters at Tux Thisons office for the following Home contributors: "Clintonia;" "Up and Down;" "Autumn Leaves;" "Exwyze;" "Alline;" "Sweet Sixteen;" "The Physician." who treats of consumption and female development: "Sam North," Colorado Springs; "Submittan;" "Bitter Sweet" (2). ban;" "Bitter Sweet" (2),

ANSWER TO "BACHELOR'S HOWL." Sachelor, from your lofty em'nence Have you not these wives prejudged? Don't forget the Holy Book says: "'Judge ye not, lest ye be judged."

Scorn you not these wives and mothers,
Though the bread they make and bake:
Unto you it is not given
To know th' flights the soul may take.

In the homely art of cooking, Making cake or molding dough, See we oft artistic talent in the shapes the loaves do show.

E'en the little pretty nothings
That their fingers deftly make
Out of silk, or wool, or cotton,
May a Soul to beauty wake. Hears the busy mother often Little feet that long have gon Hears the music of lost voices In the kettle's evening-song.

And how oft, in dreamy twilight As she knits the stocking round, Many a poem grand is thought out, Though in print 'tis never found.

Thus, you see, there's poetry, roman In the scorn'd domestic toil, And the housewives are not drudges, Without thought and without soul. Scorn them not, these wives and mothers; Office ones, don't say them nay, Should they ask a sister's recipe— Hers may be a better way.

May the blessings of the mothers Rest with him who made "The Home" Simply a domestic circle, Into which we all may come. Morana.

THE HOME FESTIVAL.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CRICAGO, Aug. 17.—To The Home Contributors and Others Interested in The Home Department: The circular letter of the Committee on The Home Festival, published last week, elicited a very cordisl and prompt response from a number of the members of The Home. There must still remain. vever, many who will wish to attend the mee ing, who are desirous that it shall prove a success and doubtless intend to contribute something t ward that end. It is the earnest wish of the Commi ward that end. It is the earnest wish of the Committoe that no department shall be unrepresented, that
no talent in any direction shall fail of being utilized,
that no one should feel that an opportunity has
been lost to her or that her wishes have not been
consulted. The Committee also recognize the
fact that but a short time remains for preparation,
and they are anxious to become aware of the
amount of material at their disposal, so that they
may as once proceed to arrange a programme and
perfect their plans. They therefore urgently request
ail members of The Home and others interested
who propose to take part in the festival to at once
communicate with the Secretary of the Committee. ommunicate with the Secretary of the Committee, frs. O. S. Matteson, Chicago P. O. Please state that you will do, and offer any suggestions yes

This festival, if it takes place, is designed to be This feetival, if it takes place, is designed to be a reunion of The Home contributors, where each shall bestow her mite, whether it be a song, a poem, a picture, a handful of wild flowers, a basket of moss, or her cordini and helnful presence, for the sake of the general good and pleasure. It is not the property of a ring, it is not meant in the interest of any clique, nor is it intended as an excuse to deplete pockets already threatening total

tentions, showy entertainment, or to engage the public notice. Although we are not forgetful of the claims of humanity, our gathering is for our own charity and pleasure; for our own pleasure we shall try to satisfy good sense and good taste, and if we invite our friends to share our enjoyment we do so modestly and without importunity or ogotism. Above all we do most warmly desire that every work-worn housekeeper, every mother whose home-nest is overcrowded, and whose cares allow her but little relaxation, everyhody to whom The Home has come with sympathy, and encouragement, and recreation, shall feel that it is their festival, and their opportunity to escape for a while from the importunities of business, to make friends, to get the rust rubbed off by wholesome social contact, to get brightened up physically and mentally, and lay up a store of sunny memories for solace in the dark season, of which these late summer days already hold a whisper and premonition. Come then, friends, one and all. Do not have to reflect afterward that there has been "such a beautiful time and you were not in it."

Again let us call your attention to the fact that the Committee is still open for propusals through the Secretary, and also that there will be a meeting of The Home contributors, and others interested, in the club-room of the Sherman House, at 3 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, Aug. 22, for the purpose of consultation and business, to which your presence is most cordially invited. Per order of THE HOME CORMITTEE.

THE HOME COMMITTEE.

The Home Committee

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Chicago, Aug. 17.—The Executive Committee
met according to appointment, and proceeded to,
canvass the views of The Home members as far as
received. Of the many letters that have come to
hand, only four parties outside the city had responded in time for our meeting Wednesday evening. Of course there are many letters on the way
from our distant friends, which remain to be noted
ere a definite determination can be made with regard to the proposed convention. If the letters
yet to come are as beautifully written as those already received, we do not wonder that it is a hard
task for the editor to consign the least portion of
them to the waste basket. Each one has been filled
with kind words and offers of aid, both substantial
and ethereal. No one has yet offered to furnish a
floater. I would suggest that each member of The
Home manufacture her or his ideal of what the
floater must be, and keep it in reserve for the Convention: and we will have a special department for
the exhibit of that particular object of wonder,
labeled, "The Old Curiosity Shop."

It seems to be almost definitely settled that there
will be a convention some time this fall. When it
is once determined what each of the friends will
do, there will be no further delay in settling on a
definite plan for its adjustment. I hope the lady
at Marquette, and the other friends in Michigan,
will omer a wholesale supply of that beautiful
moss whose silvery sheen I so well remember, as I
once visited a harum-scarum sister of mine at
Black Lake, whose heart is a seething caldron of
enthusiasm over wild scenery, and who kept me on
a tilt scrambling through places where each par-

enthusiasm over wild scenery, and who kept me on a tilt scrambling through places where each par-ticular hair would stand skyward with the wild,

ticular hair would stand skyward with the wild, weird, rustling stillness of the dark pine depths.

Then the fishing! Shade of Shakspeare! Between the scurrying out on the lake and hauling in the monstrous black base and speckled shiners, and racing through the impenetrable forest, I never spent a happler season, Long may the wild, clinging moss, the delicious wintergreens, and chattering red squirrels of Michigan abound! Yes, and beechnuts. I forgot to mention those delicious little luxuries which our broad prairies never have yielded, though watermelons which could swallow a million of the tiny triangles grow in abundance and make a nervous person's ears tingle with a most distressing sensation as the

in abundance and make a nervous person's ears tingle with a most distressing sensation as the venders screech them through the streeta.

I thought I had come to my day of reckoning once, when out beechnut gathering. For a wonder I had been pursuaded to go out alone that morning, although my heart quaked with fear at every step, for the mastle of the frosty leaves overhead and the crush of the dry branches under my feet sounded like the refrain of some hapless wood-nymph's death song. The shining nats lay thick upon the ground, and I'knelt down amid the wild music of the wind sighing through the waving tree-tops, and the distant rumble and clatter of the "woodpecker tapping the bollow beech tree," and piled the dainty bits into my pail, all the while thinking now of the deen, tangled wilds that lay spread about me, and again of the friends I had left across the waste of waters. All at once, as I was deeply engrossed in far-away thoughts, the fearful mort of what might be an elephant, crocodile, or hypopotamus resounded at my side. I turrbled pell-mell over my pail, upsetting all my hard-earned beechnus. I looked against at what of what might be an elephant, crocodile, or hypopotamus resounded at my side. I tunribled peli-mell over my pail, upsetting all my hard-earned beechnuts. I looked aghast at what appeared to be the gisat form of a massidon, with monstrous horns thrown back over his massive shoulders, the frosty breath going out at his nostrile like the steam from a powerful engine, throwing himself straightway up in the air and coming down with all four terrible feet in a heap. As I sprang to my feet he gave one immense leap and bounded away through the forest. My poor heart has never ceased beating from that terrible time to

KUMYSS.

KUMYSS.

To the Editor of The Tvibusa.

Curcaso, Ang. 17.—Since my communication relating to the use of milk in scarlet fever,—published in The Turbura several weeksage,—I have received many letters from all parties of the Northwest (for The Tribura seems to penetrate every nook and corner), asking me the question, "What is Kumyas?" Instead of answering those many letters by mail I write with your permission to do so through your paper.

Kumyss, or koumiss, is the national beverage of those nomadic tribes which roam over a greater portion of Northern Asia, and a portion of Southern and Eastern Russia. The very earliest travelers in those regions mention this drink. For a time its real nature was not understood and its method of manufacture was a mystery. Some travelers declared it intoxicating, and that marcotic herbs were mixed with the milk of which it was manufactured. In some instances this may have been practiced, but the real kumyas, as manufactured by the Tartars, is made from the milk of mares. The Kirghizes and many other natives of Asia depend upon mare's milk for food and beverage,—to the Kirghizes and many other natives of Asia depend upon mare's milk for food and beverage, —to the same extent that Europeans and American depend upon the milk of the cow. I take the following extract from a communication to the New York Medical Record by Dr. A. Lukanin, of Novgorod, Russia:

upon the milk of the cow. I take the following extract from a communication to the New York Medical Record by Dr. A. Lukanin, of Novgorod, Russia:

The hope to lead the attention of American physicians to this new curative agent has prompted me to write this article. I am most indebted for the material to the lamented Professor of Materia Medica, Dybkovsky, of Kief, and to my lake friend, Dr. Anna Kielnmann, of Odessa, Russia, who died of consumption and was sustained a long time by the most appropriate use of kumyss.

I shall be very happy if my sketch evokes some interest among American physicians.

Historical and Ethnological Notice.—As is known, the eastern parts of Russia, especially lowards the south, consist of endies prairies between the Volga and Oural, scarcely Russia, especially lowards the south, consist of endies prairies between the Volga and Oural, scarcely Russia, especially lowards the care of castie, camela, buffaloes, and especially an immense number of horses. These prairies, or steppes, are co-cred in summer with asvory grass; and the herds graze there, passing slowly from one place to the other, followed by their owners, the nomad trioes, which seldom consist of many members, but of touer of a few families. They pack up their kibit-kas, as kind of tents made of skins and fels, which are their dwellings in summer and winter time, and wander farther, promoted not only by necessity, but also by their wandering spirit. I think that Americans can, better than any otone people, realize what a Russian prairie is: it is a sea of waving grass, which is as high that a man in uprigint position is hidden by it. Seldont as hid in the proposition of the sea of the

these products the action or kunning and due.

It has now been well established that the milk of the cow is equal, if not superior, to mare's in the production of kunnyas. In fact, the milk of all animals is convertible into this beverage by one and the same method. Kunyas is now manufactured in Paris, London, New York, Cleveland, Chicago, and, I believe, St. Louis. In order to give the render some idea of its constituents I quote the chemical analysis as given by the best authorities:

give the reader some idea of its constituents I quote the chemical analysis as given by the best authorities:

New or fresh kumyes, when a few days old, has a sweetish, acidulous taste and a sparkling effervescence, and looss like rich milk. It contains alcohol, 1.65 per ceut; fat, 2.05; milk-sugar, 2.20; lactic acid, 1.15; solids, 6.80; casein, 1.12; carbonic acid, 0.785; salts, 0.28.

Old kumyes is not as white, has a stronger seld taste, is very sparkling and exhilarating. It contains alcohol, 3.23 per cent; fat, 1.01; sugar,

RAISING CHILDREN. To the Editor of The Tribune. Highwood, Ill., Aug. 16.—In these days, when

a childless people? In the first place, are the lit-tle folks or the big ones to blame? If we set our-selves to work to raise garlie in our flower-beds,

rour children during their childhood. Lock up your party robes, and outnote pleasure, and be in your bousehold what God expected you to be, it tender divinity, its guardian angel, whose watchful eyes and skillful fingens and the little characters. Into all that is consely, as the little characters into all that is consely, as the little characters. In the series of the little characters in the series is a series of the little characters. In the little characters is all the series in the work of all that is consely, as the little characters in the series of the past upon your table all the dreadful results of unskilled short that it is possible for mind to conceive of, and be content therewith, so long as beriremediable ruin is not wrought in the work you are preparing for Heaven.

Teach them that age, in whatever garb, is holy; that sacred things are to be treasted sacredly; that impulence to their elders will never be tolerated; that panishment will follow in the wake of insolnee as quickly as thander follows the lightainer; and an exist to loyalty to god and fealty to the mother who bore them. And then, doing your best, depend not upon self alone. The tenderest mother cannot achieve her work un attend. He who marks the tired bird's wing, and gives it resting-place, shall be the strong right arm on which we mothers lean and look for help in the giorous worf gives and the strength of the strength of

Highwood. Ill., Aug. 16.—In these days, when a modern Herod seems almost essential to the "pursuit of happiness," when children have been transformed by some uncanny influence into brownies and imps, the little early-to-bed-ers and breadand-butter-ers of other days being traditionary to the present generation, is 11 not worth while to look into the subject and see why it is that we are abilities geometric. In the first places are the little selves to work to raise garile in our flower-beds, need we mourn for mignostic, and cry because we gather no hilles? If we make our children in their very cradies embryo belies and besux of society, with their flannel and fluted robes, their ruffles and their jewels, if we keep them up nights blinking their poor little eyes in the lamplight, if we feed them on bonbons, and allow them to drink strong drinks to make them sturdy, to play with all sorts of children and wander off whole days away from our oversight to make them manly and self-reliant, we will lose the children and gain unio ourselves the absurd little caricatures, the wizens, and the imps, just as surely as 2+2-4. Every housekeeper knows that according to the ingredients taken, and the care exercised, so will the bread be. If I use poor flour and moldy yeast, merely because I do not choose

nce is an excellent accompaniment, but would it rve as steady diet?

alcohol; champarpse contains from 1 to 13 per cent; cider, 5 to 0 per cent; ale and porter, 4 to 7 per cent; small beer 1.28. Kumyas attands midway between small beer and the weakest ales or lager beer. A rebest statement informs us that beer is now made of hops and milk.—a milk-beer. If this is reliable, we may hope to drink a beverage which shall combine all the natritions and other qualities of both.

As a physician and an epicare, I confess I am enthusiastic on the subject of knmyss. There is no reason why it should not be the national drink of the American people. Beer does not sur our temperament.—it is too bilious and stapefying. It does not accord with the genius of the American people. The state of the American people. The state of the American people of the University of the American people of the United States are subject to dysoensin. Our children suffer from all forms of maintrition. They do not raily from diseases as do the English and German. In not weather children fed on the bottle or artificially do not retain or digest their, food, and die off by thousands in all our large cities and towns. In their cases knmyas is invaluable, not as a medicine, but as a food. It will remain upon the delicate stomach when nothing else will, and will supply the body with nutriment when all other foods fail.

As an epicure I look upon kumyas as farsoperior to any beverage ever invented. Putting aside all strong spirits as utterly unfit for use in health or disease, except in some instances kumyas is far superior to any beverage ever invented. Putting aside all strong spirits as utterly unfit for use in health or disease, except in some instances kumyas is far superior to any beverage for the far and the cities of kumyas of six or eight days old, fresh from the lock-univariant when all other for the milk, when on the contrary, it cheers and the cities

To the Editor of The Tribuna.
Poto, Ill., Aug. 15.—The ladies of The Ho

may be they have been waiting to diplomacy dissention in their own ranks, or to subdue by force the weaker allies of the mightier foe before impinging their united forces in a solid, irrespatible phalanx systes the villatnous host of Hadea, generalissimood by the Devil, and wearing the detestable name, and doing the fell work of slanderers and scandal-mongers.

If my humble picket-dring shall perchance cause a "mounting in hot haste and a swiftly-forming in the ranks of war" by the forces of The Home, or precipitate a charge along their whole line upon the bandits and murderers of social order and happiness, then indeed shall I indulge in the modest boast of having done something, at least, in the interest of humanity and toward the overthrowing

SCANDAL.

while some, unusually endowed with moral and physical courage, may fight single-handed the battle of Leonidas, too many will find that battle ground their Thermopyls. Others have neither the courage nor hope to struggle on against the

THE COURTS.

Record of Jadgmenta, New Saits Bankrapicies, Etc.

Frank R. Zeigler filed a bill yesterday in the Circuit Court against Ira Brown, F. D. Cossitt, Delphia K. Brown, and D. B. Lyman, to set aside a cloud on the title to certain property. He says that on the 29th of August, 1876, he held the title in fee of the following premises: Commencing at the S. E. corner of the N. E. ½ of Sec. 4, 38, 12, running thence west 1,416 feet, thence north 14 degrees 25 minutes west, 1,630.5 feet to the south line of the right of way of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincey Railroad; thence north 75 degrees cast along said right of way, 1,837 feet to the east line of said section; thence south along section line 2,073.4 feet to the place of beginning, containing 67.75 acres, and known as Ira Brown's Addition to La Grange. This land had been conveyed to him by F. D. Cossitt for the sole use and benefit of Ira Brown, who did not wish it in his own name. At Brown's request, on the above-mentioned day complainant made a trust-deed on this property to, D. B. Lyman to secure three notes for \$4,199.64 each. About the 20th of June last Brown saxed complainant to convey this land to one Z. N. Amosin, but Zeigler refused unless Brown would indemnify him against liability on the trust-deed and notes he had given, and would also pay him for his previous services as trustee. Both these conditions Brown declined to comply with, and shortly after made an agreement with Cossitt that the property should be sold by Lyman as trustee, bid in by Cossitt, and afterwards conveyed without consideration to Brown, or to whom ne might select. Lyman accordingly offered the land for sale after due advertisement, and it was bid in by Cossitt, for \$7,000. leaving a deficiency, and for cheating, him undo fis commissions, and he asks that the sale may be set aside as a cloud on his title, or that he may be fully indemnified for his liability, and that the property may be sold to satisfy his claim.

Divolces.

Catherine Buell filed a hill yesterday for diyorce from her

member of the late firm of Reid & Sherwin, also went into bankrupter. His secured debts foot up \$78,350, the principal ones being \$40,000 to S. C. Davis, of Boston; \$10,000 to the Detroit Savings Bank; \$9,000 to the Bank of Montreal, and \$7,000 to E. Runais, of Keńceha. The unsecured debts amount to \$44,055.13, of which quite a number are due to parties in Havre, Glaszow, Liverpool. Aniwerp, and other foreign

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LOVE, A CURSE

or less competent to may all rally to the e

ity for a rod is the s

dense and fill you with vitable; let no sin or the semal grief more builed away.

Then Brown, for the shiften it am gind you con loop of 6 a terrible a make his father no ye would have modu as mechief and turbe such pain and anxiety.

If you for a child as the heates of business, tood, with its trials and sumilated passion of as beipless little ones, all will be sufficient and from a wall you that "all will it."

To the Editor
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Gevers Straines, Ga.,
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sary expenses will be incurred, and

Secretary and the second sections of the control of

in the slums, vile resorts in pretentious quar-ters, repulsive places of exhibition, licentious re-sorts of varied kinds, have been noticeably di-minished, and the diminution still goes on. The people who kept them and the people who patronized them may not have any better prin-ciples than they had some years ago, but they have better practices from sheer necessity, and to a certain extent, therefore, they have under-gone reform.

cities. His assets comprise landwork late, heartly mortgaged; bills and uses, attaction, v. \$50; one-third interest in the date are proved to Register Hibbard.

Supersion course in authority. David Heast began a suit yesterial gabel.

David Heas began a suit yesterial gabel.

J. Ware, Kate Harens, and G. W. Italia, is recover \$1,000.

The Prairie State Loan and Trust Oncombrought suit for \$2,000 against George land and W. H. Harper.

John Lewis, as Administrator of the said William Williamson, commenced a said trespass yesterday against the lines being Railroad Company, laying damages a said trespass yesterday against the lines being Railroad Company, laying damages a said trespass yesterday against the lines being Railroad Company, laying damages a said trespass yesterday against the lines being Railroad Company, laying damages a said trespass yesterday against the lines being Railroad Company, laying damages a said trespass yesterday against the lines being damage and trespass yesterday against the lines being damage and trespass yesterday against the lines being damages a said trespass yesterday against the lines being damage against against the lines against the lines being damage against the lines against t

WHAT I MISS TO-NIGHT. I miss the sound of voices gally rings.
The hall, and parlor, and vernals thresh;
No laughter vibrates—no quick, happy and
No serious talking of the right and use.

Does the way look dark? There's a new to be It will strength ever give in the lour of seek! In every heart you will find it intend; It is, "Hope on—hope ever?"

*No more business for me, the last three the other evening the babt of employing about thirty women and childrenness for me! Four years of self worth \$200,000. I have less open at a loss during the worth summer there seemed to be a last three for a fresh start in

ly their deser nd watch the expanto make noble men

You must go to s German remedy, in firms don't seem

rendered no bount, our U now lacking in essentials? Just like two women for all the world. In the first place, they have everything their own way. They have as yet met with mo violent opposition, and how valiantly the fair creatures can aght in such a cause! Every sensible member of the might as well include every sensible member of the might as well include every sensible member of the might as well include every sensible member of the might as well include every sensible member of the might as well include every sensible member of the might as well include every sensible member of the might as well included the might as well included every sensible member of the might appear the every grown of dusty his with a handkerchief as direct for our point of many of my good brethren. To be sure, a majority of mankind will notice a fair face or a piump form wherever it is, whether on a fair face or a piump form wherever it is, whether on a fair face or a piump form wherever it is, whether on a fair face or a piump form wherever it is, whether on a fair face of a piump form wherever it is, whether on a fair face of a piump form wherever it is, whether on a fair face of a piump for the said fair charmer to twit the poor male of trying to flirt? I am streemously opposed to filting, and I look upon males or females who reasor to firstation for the means of reasons and pity, but I do think there is much of wastisfers of the present day. Boots many of our sistent of the present day. Boots many of our sistent of the present day. Boots many of our sistent of the present day. Boots many of our sistent of the present day. Boots many of our sistent of the present day. Boots many of our sistent of the present day. Boots many of our sistent of the present day. Boots many of our sistent of the present day. Boots many of our sistent of the present day. Boots many of our sistent of the present day. Boots many of our sistent of the present day. Boots many of our sistent of the present of the present of the present of the present of the ENALE POACHERS. the world for many years, sucrations; onc, however, not The Bome. Speaking not from perience of a tried and true o visit you often; as year

h until grief more bitter whoever may be first diseasy.

The laws, for the sake of your motherless them I im grief you have laid aside the rod; my bey of it a terribe sinner he must have been to min it father so desperate! A mother's wealth have enclosed to peace and onietness is michief and turbulence which wrought so me asi and surfety. Fathers, as a rule, cannot be succeeded in the seem, in same of business, to forget their own childmay the trials and sorrows, and vent the acmind passion of the weary business day on
hidjens little case. Pray for and love your
district and from a varied and deep experience I
if you hat "all will be well."

ETIQUETIE.

To the Ratter of The Tribune.

By the Ratter of The Tribune.

By the Ratter of The Tribune.

ORNAMENTING VASES.

stem pure year and every set of subset in the stem pure year and every set of subset in the other profiled vorum. Now the subset in the other profiled vorum and adults of the content of the other profiled vorum. Now the subset is a subset of year and the subset is a subset of the content of the subset of the

rening, industrious, independent, law-abiding citizens than any other course that can be pursued with them.

We can readily believe there were no K. G. trained children among that howling mob of young roughs, who instiguted the "Reign of Terror" in the citiga few weeks ago. Mrs. Dr. Halo's letter on the riots touched the keynote in that direction when she said: "Which is chesper, a K. G. which shall gather in the helpless little ones, who are worse than orphans, before the streets have set FLIBTING.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

A. Aug. 17.—In your last week's issue I rer extended article from the pen of Orie-searly every issue contains a similarly-amber, divinely

11 20 1

the riots touched the keynots in that direction when she said: "Which is cheaper, a K. G. which shall gather in the helpless little ones, who are worse than orphans, before the streets have set them fairly on their way to perdition, and surround them at the most impressible are with all good influences, subjecting them at the asme time to a government as firm as it is kind, or to go on building penitunitaries and alms-houses, and supporting the cambrons and costly machinery of isav!"

A few words in regard to the kinderpartner. A lady who aspires to that responsible poolition should be able to show a diploma from a first-class Kormal Training School and the work she did, while being instructed, otherwise she is not sitted to fill the place. A kinderpartner who has prepared herself by simply reading books on the subject, and has had no instruction from competent teachers, or practice in a K. G., is as eminently qualified (1) to do skillful work as a physician would be who has never attended feetures or clinics; or a surgeon who has gained his knowledge of anatomy from books. All would be quacks. Rather than put children in the hands of such kinderpartners, mothers had better get books and prepare themselves for this work, the knowledge of the child's requirements, gained by motherhood, standing instead of the K. G. training, Madam Kraus-Boelte, who is perhant the cest authority in Americs on kinderpartning, has a work in press (part of it already in print), which is eminently adapted for home training.

ELOIR, Aug. 16. —I have been a constant reader of The Home since its inception; have derived much pleasure and profit from the letters you have published, and think you deserve many thanks for giving so much space to the affairs of home. Many of the writers seem like personal friends, and, if ill-health did not prevent me, I would much like to make their sequaintance at the convention, but can only send best wishes. I would not trouble you with this, but, having seen no reply sent to the Englishman who wished for the pork-ple recipe, I think I had better send it, for my husband is an Englishman, who emjove pork pice hugely. It is rather difficult to leadily describe how to make them, and I would prefer seeing the lady and showing her how, but will be as plain as I can. First: For the paste, take half-ounce salt; have two and one-half pounds of flour in a pan and pour the lard and water boiling hot into it; stir with a spoon until cool enough to use your hands: when the flour is all worked in, roll with your hands into a roll as thick as a good-sized rolling-pin, and divide into five pices for five pics. Now take one of these on your molding-board and (while getting the pic made keep the remainder of the paste covered in a warm place) hold one hand in the centre, while with the other you raise the walls of the pic. By all title practice you can do it nicely. This piece of paste will make the bottom and sides of an orai or round pic; the sides will stand up without any support, and a very small piece rolled out thin will make the top, when the paste is hollowed out to suit, fill with the meat; put on the cover, pinch the edges together and nick them with a scissors; bake in a slow oven one and a half hours, and eat them when cold. The above amount of paste will need three pounds of meat cut into small pieces about one inch in size, and, if cut diamond shape, will cook better than if cut square. I use one-fourth fat to three-fourths lean, and season with sait and pepper and a little mace. These pies, filled with t PORK PIES, ETC. To the Editor of The Tribune. SIN, Aug. 16.—I have been a constant read

many.
Will Fern Leaf please tell the proper mode of growing English vy from alips?
MORKING GLORY. THE MODEL MAID. To the Editor of The Tribuna. CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—I am a young woman 21 years of age, or good birth and education, ambi-tions of two things: First, to be of use in the world;

second, to be self-supporting.

I do not propose to marry for a home or support, for I hold several theories of my own upon that subject, and primarily that it is too holy an estate to be entered upon simply as a means of livelihood.

The ranks of teachers are crowded until the

The ranks of teachers are crowded until the struggle has become, not the employment of the fittest, but one of life and death. The professions do not inspire me, and I have no desire to face the multitude as a business woman or a shop girl.

What shall I de? "Go West?" No, the venerable seer only gave that advice to young men. What then?

I will tell you, and I expect your strong right hand when I say to you, that I am going to find for myself in Chicago some cheery, cosy home, where I can make myself an indispensable, because they shall find in me the model serving maid that they have only had in the ideal before, for I shall bring a head, hands, and heart into their possession.

that they have only had in the ideal octore, for a shall bring a head, hands, and heart into their possession.

If the Father has given them His choicest girt—Hitle children—I shall minister to them most tenderly, for I can kindergarten, and she who can do that well is worshipful of those who make the kingdom of Heaven.

Are they middle-aged or elderly, the people in my home? Then I shall add my young enthusiasm to brighten all the "home house." I shall be to them an indescribable treasure, "a well-spring of joy." In fact as in theory, I mean to be a model serving maid, the best that ever was, and when I have done it faithfully and well, I shall feel that I have opened the way for a stricken multitude of mistresses and maids, and have done what I could to help on a much-needed change of sentiment in this matter of service. I think I shall be able to illustrate in my new life that one may minister to those with whom they cast their lines in all faithfulness, and still retain the sweet womanliness that is her divine gift.

In return for what I give, I wish to be considered a Christian young woman, to have one little room all to myself, and to receive the same wages that is paid to an Irish girl whose only tie to those she serves is money.

When I am settled in my corner I shall enlighten you as to the success and working of my new plan. Pending the settling, will my mistress address, in care of The Home,

KNIVES VS. POBKS.

you as to the success and working of my new plan. Pending the settling, will my mistress address, in care of The Home,

KNIVES VS. FORKS.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

ONAHA, Neb., Aug. 12.—The writer, while wearing away Sunday at this point, as a matter of course gread The Tribuns, which contained an article on the knife-and-fork question. Now, Mr. Editor, why not stir up the an—, no, the women, old and young, and settle this question. Is a man (or woman) to be thrust out from good society, stood up to the scorn of the public (as Brown was at the Palmer), and perhaps burned at the "steak," for eating soft pie with a knife, or even with his fingers?

Do well-bred people uniformly abstain from the practice?

Is the knife really less handy and its use less graceful than the fork, and would people be more likely to put their knife in the buster than their fork into the bread after having put it (the fork) in their mouths?

Is not the custom (i. e., eating everything with the fork) more of an experiment, or rather foolish whim, than actual good sense?

And, in the event that some of those traveled fools (who, I believe, generally originate these absurdities) should bring the report from 'Yurrup' that eating with the knife was 'the style," would not these same nonenutities be the first ones to take kindly to the habit?

After reading the article in question to-day I was extremely amused at the dining-table of the hotel where I am stoopping at the antics of a young fellow with a stunning mustache, eating his lemon-pie with a fork, while -yesterday noon I sat opposite an old Judge from Council Bluffa, who is respected by the entire community, who invariably when he came to a soft spot used his knife. I have decided already (without waiting to hear from the soil and the sun as a soft spot used his knife. I have decided already (without waiting to hear from the soil by the entire community, who invariably when he came to a soft spot used his knife. I have decided already (without waiting to hear from the soil and the

the dainties of life. It is this any worry because yon have not more, this commant afficity to possess that which you cannot afford, that will print the "crows of care" and "sour your temper." Alast how few are satisfied with what they have. "We look before and after, and time for what is not." But is this the mest womanly course to pursus? Since the hard times have come and we cannot help it, are we to magnify our majortunes and grow ugly as Corrina, or would we not grow poor more gracefully by saying. "I will do without these laces, and silks, and jewels, that I may have money to pay the butcher and the take: "Oh, shame on that woman who will have the luxuries at any cost, and then turn away the grocer with his unpaid bill! To be sure it is better to have the luxuries if you can afford to pay for them, but if you cannot, which would be the better course to take? Let your own hearts myly. Be true to yourself and your womanhood, and you will be enabled to bear adversity better than you bere property.

abled to bear adversity better than you hore properity.

Rudolph, you ask "How to furnish a house." This cannot be answered by one unacquainted with your tastes. Abits, and circumstances. It would be much better for you to read some standard work on this subject, as Eastiake's "Hints on Household Taste," or Dresser's "Principles of Design," Then furnish your house, using your own judgment. Your home will then be an expression of yourself founded on good taste. Do not ask one and another, and buy this piece because some one else has it, or that because some one advaces you to. If you do your home will have a patchy appearance instead of one pleasing whole.

PERSEVERANCE. GENESEO, Ill., Aug. 14.—I am a firm believer in

perseverance. Who ever did great things without it! Consequently, we must admit that perseverance is mightier than talent. How many of our girls at the present day possess this desirable faculty? Comparatively few; and why? Because they are not firmly established in an idea of any kind: because their teaching has lacked the principles of self-reilance, that which makes a true woman. For with self-reilance comes development, and with self-reilance comes development, and with setrongth of character, and with strength of character firmness and perseverance. There are many fine souls who, owing to the absence of this all-important quality, are almost a nonentity to themselves and the world. They are afraid to say what they think on any seasable subject; afraid to refuse to accept as an escort to a pinc of amassment one whom they know to be wholly unit in moral worth to associate without to breathet this same atmosphere at their side. Nevertheless, for lack of a self-milant perseverance, they accept the contaminating influence. I see almost every day something of the kind, which makes ome aportedate more and more one who is decided enough in character to do tight at all hazards, not only negatively but positively. It seems to me if ladies would look with righteous contempt on all immorality in men, whether young or old, it would tend to the largeverment of them, and both men and women would be stronger and pure. I do not advocate unkindness to any one, but I believe in a gentle firmness in what one deems to be right, and that we all should study to do what will make the world freer and better, and it sarely cannot be done without perseverance.

Mothers, for want of this necessary contingent, fail to impress this fully on the minds of thair children.

How I pity the person who is afraid to give a necessary 'not'" Not the 'not'! that wounds without benefiting; out that which lifts the recipie

CHEESE-MAKING.

CHEESE-MAKING.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
COOK COUNTY, Ang. 16.—I agree with Agnes in thinking there must be many eilenthmembers in The Home, I certainly never thought but that I was a member, and quite as interesting as any, till some one asked "What constituted a member of The Home!" That startled me, and and made me remember that I could only consider myself an outsider.

member that I could only consider a member of The Home? That sarticles me, and and made as such the Home? That sarticles me, and and made are member that I could only consider a method that the home of the Home. Bith all have received so much Heiseness as settled in the could give only and the process of the could be made and the process of the could make it, when I was a girl, says down Rest.

**Sections for making choses, and, as I have not send can remove the home of the help any mother to the could be ider.

But as I have received so much pleasure as well

way so while they have dysposia, hearthurn, liver complaint, and all the other fils.

Wooden Nutmen hit the nail square on the head in the hast issue when he referred to Dr. James C. Jacksen, of Danwille, N. Y., and the commonsense, plain way he has of not curing people, but teaching them to get well and how to stay well. Some who read Nutmen's letter will say, "If I have to starve I might as well die of dyspepsia." If you think people starve at Jackson's Home, go said try it, and each day at meal times you will see some of the healthlest starving that over you saw. To those who are sick and want to get well (and who deem'ty), if you can go there, and there's life in you, you will get well. If you can't go there, send for their books. Subscribe for their health journal, the Laus of Life, read it, try and conform your life to the natural principles it advances, and you will soon be in a condition where you will swing your hat and hurnsh for—the best man; and you won't need any liver pad for dyspepsia either. Thinks, wooden Nutmen; give us a little information. Tell its what you know about it.

Whosh Yes.

MUSIC-TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Marroox, Ill., aug. 15.—In behalf of those who are compelled by necessity to assume the relation of teacher to a number of young, ignorant, and scale-hating pupils. I will venture to make a few suggestions. Selecting a teacher said stipulating for the price of tuition and course of instruction do not comprise the duty of parents toward teachers and pupils. The interest and hearty co-operation of parents and friends is necessary to stimulate teachers to continued efforts for the advancement of those under their charge, and to create the spirit teachers to continued efforts for the advancement of those under their charge, and to create the spirit of emulation in the scholars. People are beginning to recognize the truth of this in relation to public schools, and it certainly holds good in relation to the private study of music. But how many mothers are equally interested with teachers in the progress made by their children. With the generality of people, the prevailing idea seems to be that, if a teacher is once engaged, his or her mode of instruction must be accepted without a murmur, be it good, bad, or indifferent. It is no such thing. If they are not receiving satisfaction, I am sure the teacher would like to know it, and would try to do cetter, would prefer even fault-finding to allence or indifference. Some laddes have a habit of carrying their complaints to their next-door neighbors, and there expatiating upon what is, and what ought to be. This is all, all wrong.

next-door neighbors, and there expatiating upon what is, and what ought to be. This is all, all wrong.

A lady engages a dressmaker to make her a dress, and, after it is cut and almost made, something is done that does not suit her; but, instead of going to some particular friend and compilating of the manner in which her dress is being "botched up, she goes at once to the dressmaker, and tells her how to alter and make it, thus satisfying herself and justifying her employs. Therefore, if ladies will take even their complaints to their music-teachers, they will at least get credit for being interested in what concerns themselves as much as any one; if, however, they have received full satisfaction, set them some time express a hearty "Well done, good and faithful servant."

That children detest practicing is a fact pretty generally understood. At the outset it is a tedious task, but many mothers unconacionaly make it an infliction, by threatening them with one or two hours' extra practice as a punishment for some petty, careless oftense. This should never be done. Practicing must be enforced, no matter how unpleasants task it is, but not as punishment.

To those whom it may concern, I will say that I know of a very simple and systematic method of keeping account of lessons, satisfactory alike to pupil and teacher. All that is needed is a package of cards, pristed to order, and a punch like those ordinarily used by train-conductors. I will gladly send a card for a rample to any one wishing it, on receipt of address.

PRESERVE-MAKING.

PRESERVE-MAKING. To the Editor of The Tribune. WARASH, Ind., Aug. 14.—I have been an interested reader of The Home, and, as a small return for the pleasure and information received, will con-

ate my mite toward the general fund of useful I have noticed lately a number of methods of I have noticed lately a number of methods of making currant jelly, all of which are doubtless good, but all except one, I believe, are bad on the score of economy. They waste a great deal of valuable sugar, which is a serious matter in these panic times. The ladies of The Home all know (because they are all intelligent women) that there are several kinds of sugar having different sacchaconsuse they are all the ingent workers are several kinds of sugar having different succharine properties. Cane sugar, grape sugar, and milk sugar are enough to specify. The chemical formula of cane sugar is C 12, H 22, O 11; that of grape sugar is C 6, H 10, O 6.

Cane sugar is procured from a number of sources—viz.: cane, beets, and the sup of the sugar maple being the principal sources. It has the property of changing from cane to grape sugar when it is boiled with a vecetable acid. All the fruits contain vegetable acids. Therefore sugar and fruit cooked (ogether will inevitably cause this chemical change. The care sugar will become grape sugar. Now, you ask, What is the difference? I answer that it takes two and a half pounds of grape sugar to equal one pound of cane sugar in sweetening power. Cane sugar being represented at 100, grape sugar will be represented at 100, grape sugar will be represented at forty, or free pounds of grape sugar is just equal to two pounds of cane sugar. Se that in using five pounds of sugar you have just thrown away three pounds of it by cooking the sugar and fruit together. If you will the melting process, and the sooner the sugar is melted after coming in contact with the fruit the less of the above-named chemical change occurs. Ladies, try making some fruit preserves by taking half a pound of sugar to one pound of fruit and cook it in the way suggested, and, if you don't like it when done, send it to me. Fill eat it. I think you will find, as I have done, that it will be sweeter and have more of the natural flavor of the fruit. If you want to keep it all winter, can it as you do other fruit. If you will drop into your glass cans a spoon, or any metaline substance that is long enough to reach from the bottom to the top, you can pour your solling fruit in the cold glass cans without the danger of breaking them. When full, take out the spoon and put in a little more fruit to all the space occupied by the spoon.

Won't some one take pity on The Home and tell what a foater is?

T. C. H., P.-O. Box 508.

and coverned that are wrote it and would almost fit any one ac-day who doubled it. I have this atoment directly from him. Litchfield is erren tiles from me, and if it was not generally believed troughout this region that Miss Hartwick wrote to poem spokes of I should know it. She made er one fight for recognition as its author at that me, and since then has taken no notice of any of se discussions about it.

B. C. Dana.

OLD MAID OR UNHAPPY WIFE.

eare, sink into atter insignifecance when compared with the sufferings of an unhappy wife.

The latter class is tenfold more numerous. The world is full of disappointed wives; but these light-hearted girls disbelieve it, and are very solicitous regarding their future. They are anxious to leave the joyousness and freedom of maidenhood lest they be "old maids."

They are oftener actuated by this motive than by either love, need of a home, position, or wealth. Who would not remain numarried a lifetime than wed a dissipated, unfaithful husband, for then, indeed, they would be "wedded to caismity"? Who would not rather be single than be obliged to live with a selfah or tyrannical man: or one whose hasty or fretful temper makes life unbearable? The freedom from restraint that singleness possesses I will not compare with the duties and cares found in wedlock. We are sweetly rewarded, especially in the care of our children; we are repaid by their love for heavy burdens borne; they are the only comfort bestowed on a mismated woman. We do not realize the great number of unhappy marriages, for the disappointed wife is damb; pride and love for her children seal her lips; she manages a emiling deportment, probably advocates marriage, but in her inmost heart regrets bitterly that she does not belong to the scorned band of "old maids," and would willingly exchange her lot with any of them.

Paus.

Cucasé, Aug. 17.—I am a little girl, not very strong, se cannot go to school or play all the time. Auntie thinks that I might ask the kind ladies of The Home for some patterns for fancy work. I have longed very much for some, but did not like to ask for fear I had nothing they would wast in return. Some lady asked for some grasshoppers. I laughed. My home is in Kansas, and if I was there now I might send her some. We had enough of them there. They looked very pretty when a cloud of them would neas between us and the sun. Their breasts and the under part of their wings are white. They look like a beautiful snow-storm falling unon na, but when they settle down and est every blade of grass off the lawn, and the leaves, and even the peaches, leaving the stones bare on the stems, they seem more hungry than beautiful. I should like patierns of jewelry-boat, cigar-holder, collar and cuff holder, elephant, and pattern for Swiss clock. We have a fret saw at home, and I might send some pretty patterns in exchange. I could send pattern for 'wcratch-my-back, "card-receiver, lovely lamp-shade, autumn-leaf basket, elipper-casa, hair-receiver, and beautiful picture-frame of card-board. Auntie would like lambrequin pattern and akirt-supporter pattern, and sends thanks to B. W. C. for information, by which she saved a beautiful pint from being altogethet destroyed by a big brown worm, nicely hid sway under a bit of mose at the root.

SALIT FOR CATARRH.

SALT FOR CATARRH.

SALT FOR CATARRH.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CRIGAGO, Aug. 17.—Let me in, please. I won't stay long. It's Juniiant I want to see. I heard her say she didn't believe that salt would care a case of genuine catarrh. Now, I know that it will. It cured me in one year's time, and dis not return in six months nor six years. I know, too, that if prepared in the right manner it is perfectly painless. She remarked at the same time that "the macous membrane needs to be soothed." That is just what salt will do. Does she not know that in the days of slavery it was much used for healing the backs of slavers was the same time that "the removal to fall.

Now, if any one wishing to try this remedy for catarrh will write me through The TRIBUNE office, I will be only too giad to give directions for preparing and using it, so that it will be both agreeable and beneficial. I might do it here, but I promised not to stay long.

HAIR DYES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Curcaso, Aug. 19.—In answer to the New Subscriber concerning heir dyes, I wish to say that I don't believe that saything known for the purpose can in any respect b. compared with the Swedish preparation called Kala Koma. It not only restores the growth of the hair and keeps the head clean, but it gives the new growth a dark-brown color, a color which it retains. I know this from my own experience and the testimony of others. Let me give you an instance: A very old lady, a relative of mine, was induced last winter by some-body to try the Kais Koma for the purpose of darkening a little her entire white hair. By only three applications it was turned to a dark-brown color, which it yet retains; and she now feels very sorry for the loss of her white hair, wishing very much to have it, restored to its former natural and respectable color. Before using this hair dye I satisfied myself that it contained no sulphur, sugar of lead, nor poison whatever. It is perfacilly harmless.

Will avecody in return please tell me how to HAIR DYES.

BLEACHING FERNS.

BLEACHING FERNS.
To the Editor of The Tribuns.
GRAND Rapps, Mich., Aug. 14.—For some time
I have been wishing to ask some of the experienced
ones of The Home in regard to a small black or
brown fly, that is the cause of a great deal of
trouble in my conservatory. What will kill it? I
think tobacco is a favorite with them, as they seem
to grow and multiply beyons account.

Seeing Candace's request for recipe to bleach
ferns, I felt as if I could give as well as take.
Take ferns when the seeds are fully formed
on the under side of the leaves,
either pressed a year or two or green,
and lay them flat in a pan, pour boiling soapsuds
on them, and let stand untill cold; then lay them on a
towel for a few minutes, and then put a few at a
time on a large platter, and cover with chloride of
sodis; you can buy it at any draggist's for 50 cents
a quart, much better than any home-made. Ferns
take from two to four hours to bleach, brakes
longer. Cleanse thoroughly in two or six waters,
—always use rain water; float them on light yellow
paner that will not stain; use a camel's-hair brush.
I have a good many plants, and to any one wishing to exchange, by sending their box and address
to me, I will return of a different variety.

BEGONIA, No. 64.

FRENCH CREAM CAKE.

FRENCH CREAM CAKE.

To the Editor of The Tribuss.

BYANSTOK, Ill., Ang. 16.—Candace has asked for my recipe for French cream cake, so I will now send it: First, a cake is to be made after theifollowing recipe: One cup sugar, three eggs, two tablespoonfuls cold water, one teaspoonful baking powder, one and one-half cups four. Bake in a quick oven twenty minutes. The cream—Scald nearly a pint of milk. Dissolve two heaping tablespoonfuls corn-starch in a little milk. Beat this with two eggs and a scant teacup of sugar. Stir this into the milk, and when it is boiled add one-heaping tablespoonful of butter. Stir smooth and flavor with lemon. Split the cake while warm and spread with the cream. This quantity is sufficient for two cakes.

DRY HOP YEAST.

DRY HOP YEAST.
To the Editor of The Tribuna.

OTPAWA, Ang. 15.—Seeing one of the indies desires a recipe for dry hep yeast, and having one which I know to be good, Iveature to send it. Pare and boil six good-sized potatoes; while boiling, tie a handful of hope in a cloth and put in with the potatoes; when the potatoes are well done, skim out and mash smooth; add about one-half as much flour as you have mashed potatoes; pour the boiling water on, and star thoroughly; when cool add two cakes of dry yeast, or two-thirds of a cup of yeast, and when sufficiently raised mix in corn-meal enough to roll out in little cakes, and dry thoroughly. If kept in a dry place this will keep a year or more, or until all gone.

CREURA. DRY HOP YEAST.

A MOTHER'S WANT.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

COLUMNIA, Aug. 15.—I have a baby three months old, and being unable to provide is with natural food, have been using cow's milk. I am obliged to change my place of abode scon, and of course will have to change the milk (as I do not keep a cow), which I am afraid will prove fatal to the baby; but do not know how I can do otherwise unless Amie Hale will come to my rescue and send me through next week's Home some simple, easily—

To live is but to meep!

L. A. Osnons

A Remarkable Poud.

Bustington (71.) From Front.

On the top of Prospect Mountain, near Augon, is a remarkable pound about three-gram of a mile in extent. Except a small space the centre, it is covered with a thick mosa, strength for people to walk upon. Poler pushed through the moss at any point, but n have ever touched bottom, yet there are in trees growing and people walk in safety. I make through next week's Home some simple, easily—

To live is but to meet.

FLAT VINEGAR. To the Editor of The Tribune. Ill., Ang. 16.—Some time ago: for Indian Pickle containing a

THE FLOATER.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

PEKIN, Aug. 16.—In the last two issues of
Home I have, in reading the numerous letter
with the question "What is a floater?" a times. If no one else will help them out, I'm
"floater" is the inammate and lifeless body

"A BOLD REQUEST." To the Editor of The Tribune.

Milwayrez, Aug. 15.—Will some one who has all of The Home papers let me take them? I know it is a bold request, but I am very anxious to see back numbers. I can only give you my word I will return them in as good condition as they are sent, and pay express.

If innocence does not get the tambourine-girl, and will send to my address, I will give her one, but it is somewhat torn. RUBBER. Box 160.

BACK NUMBERS WANTED.

BACK NUMBERS WANTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Minwatters, Aug. 14.—I am in want. What I want is two numbers of The Thistone dated Jan.

27 and Feb. 3, 1877. I will give 25 cents for these two numbers, and if any reallers of This Thistone have them and are willing to pass them over to me, let them say so through The Home Lotter Box, giving me their address, and I will thus be enabled to get the papers.

BOY IN BLUE.

CROOKED LIMBS. CROOKED LIMBS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CRICAGO, Aug. 17.—Is there some kind-hearied, mother connected with The Home desirous of sessisting a mother to restore the shape of her haby's limbs, that have become bowed by being placed on her feet too soon? My husband cannot afford to buy a pair of braces, and if some one would remime a pair for a child 2 years old it would greatly relieve an

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

FORT WAYNS, Ind., Aug. 13.—Several it mention has been made of a pure white do fucksis. Florists tell me there is no such the Will some one who has had or seen the flower; me some information through these columns in regard to it? Is it entirely white, without any color if any one can tell me where to procure a plant, should like one very much.

FORT WATER.

PAREPA.
To the Editor of The CLIFFON, Ill., Aug. 18. -Please inform me bot to pronounce Parepa. Suascaugua.

[The common pronunciation of the name 2 "Pa-rep-a," short "e." The proper pronunciation is Pa-re-pa, "e" with the sound of long "a."]

CANNED CORN.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

NEWTON, Ia., Aug. 14.—Will Betsey Bobbe
please tell us immediately how to can corn, an
oblige many who are waiting?

A. B. C.

"SAKONTALA."

wilight may gather, and nightfall will darken Laups in the street flicker out into life; low to the organ-keys bend I, to hearken For the keynote to this long, restless strife.

Should a fair crescent of wonderful beauty, Clear in the Western sky, steadily glow, Shining down ceaselessly through the a windows, Where caken panels or lighter woods bow,

dered
River of agure, and calm, snowy skies,
Finged with the faintest hues, as after sur
Low in the dreamy West, no storm-clos

Thitherward, out of all darkness or sorrow Thitherward, after the lightning and rain after has vanished the dreaded to-morrow, I would float joyfully, toning all pain. Deep in this music there flows a tone restful. Could I but touch it, with inspiring ring,

Out of the gloom and tempestuous tossing, Waiting Parh's anchor to haven 't would b

Under the sunshine or under the shadows, Under the moonlit or bright-bestarred dom Hold thou my hand till at last, in Life's gloa I have forgotten all in my fair home. CHICAGO, August, 1877. DAIST Wa - FETTERED.

O sweet little forest-songstert Brought from there yesterday; But alas! that grand old Eden Has passed from your life away.

You flutter and beat 'gainst the bars With all your strength, in vain; Then fall exhausted and panting, Faint and weary with pain. Birdie, I too beat against bars, Invisible, yet there, That seem to me in their firmness More than my soul can bear.

Bought! you are mine, mine, wild birdle!
Mine be the hand to release!
There! go to your cherished forest,
To freedom, and to peace.

It circled and rose to the sky, Flushed with the fading light; Then poured forth a short glad pean. And vanished from my eight.

O that an All-Powerful Hand Would burst the bonds for me, That my soul could rise from the dust, And sour unfettered—free. And 0 that my soul, in leaving
Its prison evermore,
Could thrill the souls of its list ners
As naught had done before!
Ross-LEAF.

LIFE.

This life is but a dream;
We are, and yet are not;
And all our trials in this life
Are but in slumber thought. Our hopes, our doubts, our fears, Our sorrows, and our joy. Are dim remembrances of life This dream cannot destroy.

The earth, the sea, the sky,
The God that we adore,
Have dwelt in a superior way
In the better life before.

To die is but to wake
From out this slumber deep;
Way fear we Death's embraces, when.
To live is but to heep?
L. A. Osnor

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYALBAKING Absolutely Pure.

Such a be intrinsic merit of the Koyat, Baxuro Powner, that to day throughout the case the standard Powder. Through excellence of quality alone has it gained so high a reputs the kitches of the nest Houseknessers in the country. Thousands of the very best families in testify to its superiority over all others, and that it will go farther and make better blacuit, rounding, etc., than any other kind. It is warranted absolutely; ore. The ingredients that entire are all healthy and nutritions. Its great strength superior quality, and perfore uniff themselves to overy intelligent Housekneper who will give it a trial. It contains the eras powder.

A special edvantage of the Royal Pyweiter is that it will have any length of time in any climalike most other powders, to contract dampones and upoil by absorate to the atmosphere.

The ROYAL ALKERS POWDERS is for sale by the best deposit of process years where.

or of the estate of need an action in a Illinois Central mages at \$5,000.

nr. larceny, was so-Armstrong, John ad John Dutton, I were remanded barceny, and was Jail. Ilty of larceny, and itentiary. guilty of larceny,

galliy of the property of the state of the s

and true.

and cheerful,
m, or gray, or bine,
least bit tearful,
or drops of dew.

strong and tender,
ant to dy.
an I resider
es so dood and trust
es distillable mewer fhat grew!
last lioth blight meall, miss you!

L. B. C.

Proper LLQ

FINANCE AND TRADE.

erything Quiet and Smooth in Banking Circles.

The Produce Markets Very Much

al Dooline in Bread a Firmer Closing.

The Corner Rules of the Board of Trade.

FINANCIAL.

his statements may be taken as authority or abject. So far as can be judged from the ex-ace of several years past, and the present respective condition of the country, the time at except in cases of a financial crash when THE CHARTER OAK LIPE.

This CHARTER OAK LIFE.

This Company is getting an immense amount of free advertising from the press of the country. But it has so large a list of policy-holders, and there has been an amount of such stupendous robbery in its management, the public is exceedingly sensitive in regard to its past history, and anxious to learn every fact that can bear on the prospect of its being restored to a safe and sound financial basis. Gov. Jewell, the new President of the Company, writes to one of the members of the Chicago Committee under date of Aug. 15 as fol-

New York policy-holders as well as those ton and Baltimore, have each asked for a cutative in our Board. Should we give one Director, we should be compelled, very like-make four of that class non-resident Director of up, so varied, and so important, that I have a Director's meeting two or three times.

I am quite unwilling take the responsition of this great Company without assistants, assistants can be valuable to any President they are available almost at call. There are

as he can fulfill.

much obliged for the interest you have in this Company. The Company's ighten, to my mind, with each day's te, though I have not yet had time to sace into the difficult parts of it,—se collections of overdue claims; but it is a collection of overdue claims; but it is a paying up pretty well, and I chall have no difficulty in the future. I hall have it know it perfectly certain,—holders will all have that confidence they have in other companies, and keep if the policy-holders will all have that confidence in as which they have in other companies, and keep their policies in force. I am not in favor of "freeing out" abybody, or buying up our policies, or doing anything else but legitimately and strictly inducing our policy-holders to renew.

Gov. Jewell is prebably right in the conclusion to have a resident Board of Disectors. Certainly one could not be given to all the cities named, and if in selecting the other two they will, as in the others, take the very best men Hartford can produce, outside policy-holders will undoubtedly be assumed.

THE TELEGRAPHIC CONFERENCE. There was a conference between the officers of the Western Union and the Atlantic & Pacific Companies on Tuesday last. Of it the Revald of Wednesday says:

panies on Tuesday last. Of it the Revald of Wednesday says:

It leaked out that the proposition that the Atlanic & Pacific should receive 20 per cent of the earnass was not agreeable to the Western Union magates, as they considered that the betoo large a proportion. It was rumored that the carnings of the Western Union for the year, calculated upon those of the last six months, would amount to \$9,500,000, while those of the Atlantic & Pacific would only foot up \$1,300,000, and that the Western Union were consequently, unwilling that their opponents should have one-fifth, but they were willing to give one-seventh. It was also stated that a large shareholder in the Atlantic & Pacific, who is generally supposed to rule the roast force, says that the gree-fifth proposition will be now withdrawn and one-fourth demanded. Western Union opened at 72%, advanced to 72%, fell to 71%, advanced again to 72%, and fell to 72%, closing at 71%. Atlantic & Pacific opened at 24 and fell to 23, with a subsequent recovery to 23%, the dealings only covering \$3.0 shares.

The bulls and bears of Wall street sometimes in-dulge in practical jokes and fun, if not 'fast and furious' at least original, and, in its results, re-freshing. The Sun of the 14th gives the following

freshing. The Sun of the 14th gives the following specimen:

Several daya ago, when business was dull in the Stock Exchange, Henry N. Smith, Jar Gould's old partner, stopped into Henry Clews' office in New street. Mr. Clews was absent, and Smith, while suntiering around, noticed a fine painting in a corner. Watching to see that Mr. Clews did not rearn, Mr. Smith hired two boys to carry the picture around; so the street to Timpson & Gillespy's. After issueing it, Smith went out among the orokers, and after branging them in, odered to raffle the work of art at \$1 per chance. The painting was a valuable one, and in a short time the chances were nearly all taken. Smith went outside, and finding Mr. Clews persuaded him to take the remaining chances, and then took him in to see the picture and attend the raffle.

When Clews recognized his property he pretended to be indignant, and stepping outside, called an officer and gave Smith into custody. The prisoner urged the crowd to go down to O'Brien's and all take a dribk as a preliminary to his incarceration. Smith stood treat out of the raffle money. A nulling-machine stood in the corner, and Smith challerged Clews to a trial of strength, and, taking the handles, made a nood score. Clews took off his cost, braced against the foot-board, sefzed the metallic handles, and undednity became convulsed with pain. His arms twisted and his less gyrated. "Let me off." he cried, but Smith winked and the barkceper turned on more electricity.

Mr. Clews withes in a will agony. "O won't imsite you pay for this!" he gelied, as an extra amount of power was turned on benind the bar. "Sen's away your policemae and we will be yet over with Henry N. Smith.

Then he was let off, and, after another "smile" and the division of the raffle money, the crowd separated Bet Henry Clews ways he will be yet over with Henry N. Smith. Ghees, box.

G. apples, bris.

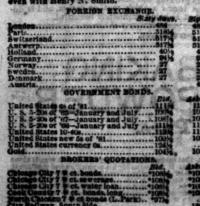
G. apples, bris.

Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city consumption, 800 bn corn, 458 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 car No. 8 white winter wheat, 3 cars No. 2 red, 1 car No. 3 winter, 13 cars No. 1 Northwestern wheat, 7 cars No. 2 de, 30 cars No. 1 spring, 150 cars No. 2 de, 23 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected do (240 wheat); 2 cars yellow corn, 123 cars and 5,000 bu high-mixed, 492 cars and 18,500 bu No. 2 corn, 60 cars rejected do. 3 cars no grade (702 corn); 2 cars No. 1 oats, 24 cars No. 2 white, 68 cars No. 2 org. 13 cars No. 2 white, 68 cars No. 2 cars no grade (50 rye); 2 cars No. 2 barley, 4 cars No. 3, 4 cars extra No. 3, 7 cars feed do (17 barley). Total (1,142 cars), 486,000 bu. Inspected out, 70,748 bu wheat, 313,662 bt corn, 40,585 bs onts, 1,218 bu rye, 413 bu barley.

It is whispered that some of the parties who agreed to pag \$1.40 or therenbouts for wheat to be delivered in August bare concluded to decline to receive the property when tendered. They are understood to intend to fall back on the rule which provided that the value of the property in other markets, etc., may be considered; and to think that when this is taken into the account, even if the 5 per cent penalty be added, the loss on the operation will be much less than 38c per bu—the difference between \$1.02 and \$1.40.

The parties who are in favor of abolishing the now existing rules of the Board of Trade, which were intended to prevent corners, claim that they have just as good a right to refuse to pay more than the property is worth at the time of delivery as the aborts have to refuse to pay more for property than the price at which they have sanged to dailyer it. The other side argus that the present rules does not protect a short in taking the list-named course, except when the price which he is called upon to pay is an extortionate one; and that, therefore, the parallel does not hold. It cannot be denied that some rule was imperstivel Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city



NEW YORK.
To the Western Associated P.
NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Gold sold th
ay at 105%. Borrowing rates, 5, 2

fic Mail

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 17.—Gold, 105% 2108%. Sigbt, & premium. Sterling, 511%.

united States bonds—'67s, 115 2-8; '68s, 107 (0-40s, regular, 1084; new 5s, 107%. Central, 084; Eric, 9%; preferred, 19; Illinois

REAL ESTATE.

Central, 08%; Brie, 9%; preferred, Central, 60. Pagin, Aug. 17.—Rentes, 1006f-35c.

Friday, Aug. 17:.

Priday, Aug. 17:

Butterheld st. 278 ft a of Thirty-farst st. v f., 25x100 ft, dated Aug. ft.

Calumet av. 76 ft a sof Thirty-second st. e f. 50 x 125% ft dated March 11, 1870

Lincoln av. at the soft Thirty-second st. e st. 20 x 125% ft dated March 11, 1870

Lincoln av. at e corner of Franklin st. griangular but 100 kit1000 ks ft, dated Aug. 19 .

Lincoln av. at corner of Central Park sv., s f. 25x 2137 ft. dated July 1

Halsted st. 116 ft s of Erie st. w f. 24x08 ft. dated Aug. 1.

Alexander st., 183 ft s of Stewart sv., s f. 25x 110 ft. dated Aug. 5.

Lincoln st. 141 fts sw of Park st., s w f. 25x110 ft. dated Aug. 7.

Binself st. 25 ft a of Sophia st. w f. 25x110 ft. dated Aug. 17 and 18 ft. dated Aug. 19.

West Harrison st. 73 ft s of Leaville st. v f. 24 x100 ft. dated Aug. 17

North av. 30 ft w of Leaville st. u f. 25x123 ft. dated Aug. 17

North av. 30 ft w of Leaville st. u f. 25x123 ft. North av. 50 ft w of Leaville st. u f. 25x125 ft.

Sonneld at, 189 ft a of Aircher av, et, 20x110.ft, dated Aig. 17.

North av, 50 ft w of Lesvitt st. U f, 25x123 ft. 1,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN

RILES OF THE COUNT-HOUSE.

Pitty-drys at, 201 ft e of Haisted at, a f, 25x125

ft. dated July 26.

Tity-seventh st. 41 ft e of Kimbart av, s f, 27

x103 ft. dated Aig. 10.

Pitty-seventh st. 41 ft e of Fortieth st. wf, 25x

100 ft. dated Aig. 10.

Pitty-seventh st. 634-10 ft w of Steware sv, a f. asse-ioxi20 ft, dated July 28.

600

Fitty-seventh st. 635-810 ft w of Steware sv, a f. 48-8-10x120 ft, dated July 28.

600

Fitty-seventh st. 638-8-10 ft w of Steware sv, a f. 48-8-10x120 ft, dated July 29.

COMMERCIAL.

1877. 1876. 1877. 1878.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four boars ending at 7 o'clock on

Friday morning, and for the corresponding time

cosi, and wood.

Lumber was in good demand at the yards at the current prices. The cargo market was quiet. The few cargoes on sale were sold before noon to the city trade. Wool was quiet and unchanged. Hay and broom-corn were also quiet, and a moderate business is expected until the new crops are ready for market. Hides were steady under small receipts. Timothy seed was active and firm, and flax was quiet, the offerings being very light. Other seeds were nominal. Green fruits were in fair request, most of the native varieties being easier under liberal offerings. Poultry was in better local Lake freights were fairly active, and average

wheat, 450,000 bu corn, 45,000 bu oats, and 62, 000 bu rye,

Rail freights were firm at previous rates. Grain was quoted at 30c per 100° bs to New York, and 35c to Boston and New England points. Rates on boxed meats were quoted at 5c above grain fig-The New York Bulletin gives an int

The New York Bulletin gives an interesting report of the trade of that port in foreign green fruits, showing the growth of the business in the past eight years. The banana is the most important of the West India fruits. The imports in 1876 were 140 cargoes, or 504, 688 bunches.—the largest quantity brought in any single year. In 1872 there were 150 cargoes, but they contained only 401, 670 bunches. The receipts of pinesoples have been variable. They increased from 3, 350, 156 (77 cargoes) in 1890, to 5, 268, 750 (100 cargoes) in 1874, and drouped off to 3, 768, 668 (87 cargoes)

have seen variance. They increases from 2.305, 156 (77 cargoes) in 1890, to \$.288, 750 (100 cargoes) in 1874, and dropped off to 3, 768, 688 (87 cargoes) in 1876. The largest receipts of West India oranges were in 1875, when they reached 22, 550, 375; last year they were 2, 550, 000 less. The imports of coconnuts in 1876 were the largest for any of the eight years, being 8, 326, 000. The average percentage of loss in any single year on bananas was 22 per cent; on nineapples, 24@34 per cent; and on oranges, 43@55.

The growth of the trade in Mediterranean fruit, however, is more striking. In 1876 the total importations of lemons were 487, 161 bergs, or a little over twofold the total for 1800. The receipts of oranges were 489, 872 boxes in 1890; then they fell off gradually, reaching 279, 548 boxes in 1873, and increasing to 606, 254 boxes in 1875; and last year they were 106, 154 boxes less. The entire value of both fruits in 1876 was \$3,001,603, and the duty \$534,488, or 17% per cent, against an enthe duty \$534, 488, or 17% per cent, against an en-tered value of \$1,381,581, and a duty of \$340, 490, or 25 per cent, in 1869. The aggregate imports of temons for the eight years were 2, 523, 507 boxes, and of oranges 3, 779, 687 boxes. The total value of both, \$21, 554, 245; and the duty, \$3, 595, 576. The percentage of tose on lemons ranged from

10@28 per cent, and on oranges from 25@45 pe cent.

The importers say the business in West India fruit has been thus far unsatisfactory this year. The receipts have been considerably smaller than in 1870, and prices have ruled unusually low. The quality of fruit, especially that from Baracoa, has been poor. The trade in Mediterranean fruit has also fallen off. Orangos have been \$2,008.00 at hex lower than last year, with the demand below. box lower than last year, with the demand below

box lower than last year, with the demand below the average. Lemons have brought proportion ately higher prices, and the range, except when the market has been overstocked, compares favorably with that of last year.

The San Francisco Coll furnishes statistics showing that the California crop of oranges and lemons this season was the largest known, being about 0, 400, 000 oranges and 770, 000 lemons. New trees are coming into bearing every year, so an smusi increase may be expected. The San Francisco market also received 7, 000, 000 oranges from Tahiti and Mexico.

market also received 7,000,000 oranges from Tahifi and Mexico.

The "Corner" Question.

To the Baltor of The Tribune.

Chicago, Aug. 17.—Those members of the Board seeking a change in their rules for the assigned reason that "they favor short sellers" need to be reminded that the present rules contemplate that properly sold must be delivered in accordance with the terms of the contract; and the rules provide that if a seller defaults in his delivery, he has no option regarding a settlement for differences,—but the buyer may declare the contract forfeited, or he may, if he wants the property, buy it for account of the seller before 11:15 o'clock the day following the maturity of the contract, or the buyer may demand money damages for non-fulfillment of the contract. The Committee whose duty it may be to determine amount of damages is required to be governed by the value of tract, or the buyer may demand money damages for non-falfillment of the contract. The Committee whose duty it may be to determine amount of damages is required to be governed by the value of the property for consumption or manufacture here, its value for shipment to any market in the world, and by all the facts that may justly enter into consideration of the question of damages, irrespective of any festitious price the property may be solling for in this market; and further, if it is not shown that the seller has provided by purchase or otherwise property to deliver, then in the judgment of the Committee he is liable to any for his default a punity of 5 per cent on he value of the property. No State law will allow the collection of greater damages, and, what is more, no one would dare prosecute in the courts of this State a claim for damages based upon a fictitions or cornered market; and besides, commission merchants paying losses for their customers growing out of sales covered under stress of a corner would most likely have to stand such losses on account of the State statue vs. corners. No one familiar with the "operators" on Change can drubt or deny shat certain "scalpers" who are destitute of deceaying and of money, by constant yawning, not only interfere with the execution of orders, but they actually have tremendous effect at times upon the markets and as they are generally on the bear side they have of late made themselves appealally obnourous to owners of property. Would the proposed change of the rules mote any change in the haots of the class referred to? Not it the least. The rules did not prevent and some upon us) in breaking down our markets. The rules did not prevent as dumination to be seared the means for removing the cause is to make them margin their countract, and the means for removing the cause is to make them and the courter than the haots of the class referred to? Not it the least. The rules did not prevent and summer of property applied would most effect at times upon the margin their

again rather large, with no signs of administration in volume, and the shipping movement was retarded somewhat by an advance in the rates of marine insurance, which had been fixed the previous afternoon at 38c per \$100 to farnia, 50c to Buffalo, 55c to Cowego and Kingston, 75c to Ordensburg, and \$1.00 to Montreal, Hence the indications were understood to be in favor of a steady piling up of stocks here in grain (with little decrease in provisions), which would be unfavorable to the continuance of even the present depressed prices.

MIXEN BOOTH WHAT - Sale was reported of 350 bu no at 500 by sample on track.

Me from the latest prices of Thursday. Liverpool we steady, and New York dull, while 720 car-loads of cor-verse impected into store (besides canal receipts

initised with the downward course of wheat. The New England Shippers held off, the advance in marine in murance, and the prospect of big receipts in the future, cassing the withdrawal of some orders, and the reducetion of limits in other cases. The parties who are generally understood to buy to ship on their own account operated sparingly till to ship on their own account operated sparingly till to ship on their own account operated sparingly till to ship on their own account operated sparingly till to ship on their own account operated sparingly till to ship on their own account operated sparingly till to ship on their own account operated sparingly till to ship on their own account operated sparingly till to ship of their own accounts o

Wheat—Sales 30,000 bu at 88% for August, 63% 33% for September, and 93% 202% for the year.

Corn—30,000 nu 42 2364 % for September,
Mess pork—2,000 bris at \$12.65% for September,
\$12.60 for Cetober, and \$12.00 for the year.

Lard—500 tos at \$8.66 selier the year.

Lard—500 tos at \$5.06 seller the year.

ALATEST.

Mess pork was quiet at \$12.00 for September or cash, and \$12.57% for October. Sales 2.000 bris at \$12.008 r2.63% for September, \$12.57% [90 October, and \$12.00 for the year.

Lard was quiet at \$8.35 for September and October, and \$8.05 for the year. Sales 500 tes at \$8.35 seller Santomber. and \$6.0s for the year. Sales 500 tes at \$8.35 seller Septembers.

Shoulders were steady, with sales of 80 boxes at 516e. Wheat was moderately at the and type to higher, August sold at \$9.45 miles of the period of the sales of the sales of the sales of the period of the sales o

GENERAL MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL-Was quiet and unchanged at \$2.08@2.16.
BROOM-CORN-The market was quiet. In Kansas the new crop is shout ready to ent. Following are the quotations: Green hurl, 76.79c; medium hurl, red-tipped, 36.9c; green brush, with hurl chough to work it, 554@3c; red-tipped, with do, 5@3c; red do, 45.95c; inside prish, 46.04c; inferior brush, 46.04c; crooked do, 35.624c.

BUTTER—The market had no specially new features. There was a well sustained activity, and for good to facey grades the firmness intherio characterizing the market was unabticed. Low grades are till more or less neglected, and prices continue to show some irregularity. Most of the dairy offerings find an ostilet at the East. We again quote as follows: Fancy creamery, 226.24c; good to choice grades. 16.20c; medium, 15.915c; inferior to common, 56.12c.

BAGGING—Prices were without change. There was a firm market, not only for cotton teamiess bags, but for burtings, grunnes, and wool sacks. A fair morement was witnessed at the following prices: Stark, 25c; Montaup, 25.9c; Lewiston, 25.9c; Otter Creek, 21c; American, 25.9c; Lewiston, 25.9c; Lewi

LIVE STOCK. 6,962

was to greater duliners and depression. Buyers were as numerous as on any day of the week, but short wants apparently were few, and it was a dragging trade from the opening to the close. Not as many good cattle were offered as on the day before, and, as will be seen from

CATTLE Unchangen; Sock and Teras.

LUMBER.

BY TELEGRAPH.

No. 2, 200.

Liverpool, Aug. 17.—Corrox—Sales of the weel
18,000 bales; speculators took e,000; exporters 2,000
10tal stock, 977,000; American, 563,000; receipta
18,000; American, 5,000; American, 24,000; forwarded from
17 coast, 170,000; American, 24,000; forwarded from
18 coast, 170,000; American, 25,000; American sales

92s 6d. American lard, 43s 9d. I 50s; short do. 37s 6d. CREESE-American, 518. TALLOW-Pine American, LEUN-Spirite, 11s@11s 9d. PATRODEUM Spirite, 1183119 9d.
LINSEED OIL—2308 6d.
RESIN—Common, 50000 3d; pale, 13d.
SPIRITE OF TURPENTINE—27s.
LONDON, Aug. 17.—CALCUTTA LIRSEED—560
SPERRY OIL—618.
RESIN—Common, 50 9d.
SPIRITE OF TURPENTINE—260 3d.
ANIWERF, Aug. 17.—PRYSOLEUM—317 75c.

AMERICAN CITIES.

New York.

New York. Aug. 17. Grarra-Wheat quite freely offered, especially in option ilso, and quoted decidedly lower on winter, remerally 2005, and on better quality of spring 1615(e) per bu, leading to a fair active movement, clouding heavily; red and affect Western in lots of 18.000 bu, \$1.8501.00; soft red, \$0.00 bu on private terms; No. 2. Mirwatkee spring. September, various deliveries within the month, \$6.000 bu at \$1.2612.22; quotations, No. 2. Northwestern ageing, September and October, \$1.00 active, 10.10 act, \$1.000 bu at \$1.2612.22; quotations, No. 2. Northwestern ageing, September and October, \$1.00 act, \$1.000 bu at \$1.2612.22; quotations, No. 2. Northwestern ageing, September and October, \$1.00 but at \$1.2612.22; quotations, No. 2. Northwestern ageing, September and October, \$1.00 act, \$1.000 but at \$

INDIANAPOLIS. ARE. 17.—P.O.D.—D.B. willing, \$6.50; low grades, \$2.705.70.
GRAIN—Wheat, \$1.16.21.20; Soptemen, \$2.50; Soptemen

Osweso, Ang. 17. Grants From Late Borrades; Old No. 2 Milwantee cital, QL. a. Grants No. 2, 59c.

BUFFALO, Ang. 17. -Grants Nothing the CANAL FREIGHTS - Unchanged BUTTALO, ARE. 17.—GRAIN—Soling and CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged

COTTON.

GALVESTON, AUG. 17.—COTTON—Nonlink and CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged

17; coastwise, SS.

MORIER, Aug. 17.—COTTON—Nonlink and CANAL FREIGHTS—SOLINK AND CANAL FRE

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Bealess tasky som vit package houses, and Johning trade continue a provou cotton goods in fair requests a seasity prints in steady demand and finite and dress goods, akirts, shawis, and insiery in so recommended to the continue of the cont

PETROLEUM.
PRITEBURO. Aug. 17. - PETROLEUM.
St. 70 at Parter's: refined, Ling. Parter.
TURPENTINE.
Aug. 17. - Series. SPECIAL ROTICE 5. Nadh, the Russian syr. By Care.
6. Two Girls Laves. By Mrs. May have Carelle.
7-8. Lady Addigs' Secret. By Mrs. May have Carelle.
8. The War of Hearts. By Coring Carelle.
8. Leighton Grange. By Jim A.
11. The Faiss Wisson. By Mrs. J. Brand.
12-13. Lond for Love. By Miss. J. Brand.
12-15. Tollers of The Sas. By Vising Russ.
14-15. Tollers of The Sas. By Vising Russ.
16. The Universe. By Mrs. M. Brands.
16. The Universe. By Mrs. M. Brands.
16. The Universe. By Mrs. M. Brands.
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